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Part One
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PURITAN WILL NOT BUDGE

Steamers and Tugs Cannot Move the Fall River Line Boat.

DRIVEN FURTHER ON SHORE BY WIND

All the Freight Taken from the Ship —Thousands of Tons of Water Inside the Outer Skin.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 10.—The steamer Puritan of the Fall River Line is still held hard and fast at Great Gull Island, where she went ashore Saturday morning. The splendid boat lies just where she struck, notwithstanding the combined efforts of three powerful tugs and two steamers of the Fall River Line—the City of Brockton and the City of Taunton—which had hawsers out to her to-day.

The Brockton came from New-York this morning and was held to await the coming of the City of Taunton from Fall River. These steamers, two of Capt. Scott's tugs, and a tug of the Chapman Wrecking Company pulled long and hard at the Puritan, but she would not yield to their combined efforts, and lies as firmly aground as when she struck.

A fierce sea was running all last night, and the wind, which had been from the south during the prevalence of the fog, shifted to the north and then to the northwest, carrying the Puritan's stern a little to the northward, so that she shifted inshore. The wreckers believe that she is lying in no worse condition to-night than when she went on, and a hope is entertained that she may be saved.

Superintendent Gardner and Capt. Scott stuck by the vessel from the hour they arrived until to-night, when they came to this city. Capt. Davis of the Puritan and his crew are aboard the steamer, and will stay until she comes off or there is no chance of saving the vessel. The former result is confidently hoped.

All the freight on the Puritan was to-day taken off, and forwarded to Stonington for shipment to its destination.

At high tide last night tugs tried to move the Puritan, but she would not stir an inch, and the effort was abandoned. The steamer's condition was improved somewhat by running big anchors off the boat, so they can be "heaved" on, and the steamer kept from swinging further in shore. The sea pounded her at the stern and lashed her sides.

Capt. Scott and Superintendent Gardner both said to-night that they hoped and expected the Puritan would be got off if a good tide favored to-morrow, when Scott's and the Chapman Wrecking Company's tugs and the most powerful tugs the Merritt Wrecking Company can furnish will be on hand. It will be high tide at 4 o'clock Monday morning, but nothing can be done then, so the tide must be waited for. When it comes it may decide the fate of one of the most expensive steamers ever run on Long Island Sound. Messrs. Scott and Gardner say that the Puritan will come off, but they want all the assistance they can get.

Divers employed by Scott and the Chapman Company were under the Puritan to-day. They reported her bottom as not badly damaged. The rocks do not pierce through her outer skin. Breaks in her outer skin have let 7,000 tons of water into the space between the outer and inner skin, and the steamer is weighted down as if she had a cargo in her. This water cannot be got out, neither can it get inside the inner skin and further damage the boat. Superintendent Gardner and Capt. Scott will return to the wreck in the morning.

The wind to-night is from the northwest, but has not attained a velocity that will lessen the chances of saving the steamer. If the Puritan is hauled off, her condition will determine where she will be taken. If she can go through the Sound all right, she will be taken direct to New-York. If this trip is deemed unwise, she will be towed in here, so she can be patched up and temporarily put in condition for proceeding to New-York.

With the wind from the northwest, the Puritan will get the worst shaking up possible, but to-night the wind's velocity is not great enough to alarm those interested. The water has been very rough over Great Gull all day.

STEAMER IRRAWADDY IN DANGER.

The Vessel Sinking Deeper Into the Sand—Passengers Taken Off.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 10.—The stranded steamship Irrawaddy, which took the beach off Second Avenue, this place, yesterday afternoon, is still on the sand, and every hour works her further and further ashore and deeper and deeper into the sand. When she ran into the sand yesterday in the dense fog, she was heading north for New-York. She still lies in the position she was in when she struck, but is nearer the shore and further north. She is well down in the sand, her stern being six feet under the surface and her bow four feet. Her great weight, together with the action of the waves, is slowly sinking her. She may go down a foot or two more and then stop, as there is a solid clay bed about that depth, which will make a resistance to her keel. According to the water line marks on her bow, she is now drawing twelve feet of water. Her draught is twenty-one feet.

The passengers have gone to New-York. The C. F. Raymond, carrying Major Edward Wardell and other officers of the Merritt Wrecking Company, reached the steamer this morning, and the tug was run in as closely as possible to the stranded vessel. Capt. Van Brunt and the members of the life-saving crew of the Deal Beach Station, No. 6, at once commenced the work of transferring the passengers from the Irrawaddy to the tug. This was accomplished in safety, one of the surfboats from the station being used, as it was safer than the ship's boats. The Raymond, with the passengers and Major Wardell, left for New-York about noontime.

The Irrawaddy grounded off Second Avenue, but during the night was under the influence of the tide, and worked shoreward about 80 or 100 feet and northward about 400 feet, so that she now lies almost opposite the foot of Fourth Avenue. She appears to be leaking badly, as her pumps are kept going continually, and a considerable quantity of water is being sent out. The wind blew steadily from the west, and this favored the steamer in one way and was bad for her in another. The wind lessened the chance of her drifting further in shore, but it blew the water out from the land, making the high tides lower than ordinary and the low tides abnormally so. The less water there is about the boat the deeper she will sink into the sand. On the other hand, should a northeast wind come it will be a gale, and not only endanger the ship, but render the work of the wreckers more difficult.

The Merritts have been working steadily on the wreck. Kedge anchors are out, and experienced men are on board the steamship watching the lines. At high tide to-day the wrecking steamer took hold and tried to gain a few feet, but apparently did not stir the big ship from her bed of sand. When the tide went down the effort was abandoned for the time, and the work of getting out anchors and preparing the lines for the next effort began.

The work of lightering the vessel will be commenced immediately. This will be slow work, because of the shallow water in which the steamer lies. She cannot be approached by lighters large enough to accomplish much, except at high tide. Then when the tide goes out, even if they are loaded, they will have to lie beside the steamer until the water rises again to enable them to get out and allow others to take their places. While the Merritt wreckers do not talk, it is plain to see that they do not expect to take the steamer from the beach inside of three or four days at the shortest possible time, and probably not within a week.

There are no facilities here for lightering the vessel. The nature of the cargo—asphalt, sugar, and cocoa—renders it necessary to bring the needed lighters from New-York. The I. J. Merritt, the wrecking steamer, lies in and out, continually sounding the beach and buoying the water to enable the officers on her to lay their plans. The operations have been watched all day by thousands who crowded the boardwalk and the beach. Hundreds came from New-York, or drove in from the country, to witness the sight. There is no danger of the ship going to pieces unless a heavy gale from seaward comes on.

IRRAWADDY'S PASSENGERS SAFE.

They Are Brought to New-York After Undergoing Slight Hardship.

The passengers from the stranded Irrawaddy, that went ashore off Asbury Park in the fog Saturday, were brought to this city yesterday on the tug C. P. Raymond and landed at the Barge Office. There were nine men, four women, and a little spaniel in the party. Purser Peter Voorhees of the Irrawaddy had them in charge.

They were unprepared for the change in temperature, and after the sleepless night they had spent on the steamer, all tired out, they stood shivering, with teeth chattering, while waiting for the inspection that the customs officials subjected them to. None brought more than such things as might be carried in a small handbag from the ship, and so their detention after landing was slight.

Those who came ashore were Mrs. Thomas Belgrave, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. S. Mayers, Miss Susan Weir, F. Scandela, Daniel Monio, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Luce and daughter, Ida, of Trinidad; E. De Courcey Edwards of Brooklyn, David Brockie of Orange, James McCormack of Detroit, and A. W. Thompson of Fifeshire, Scotland, and the dog.

Purser Voorhees said that he had started from the ship with the passengers at 11:30 A. M., and at that time it was confidently expected that she would be hauled off the bar at the next high tide. The passengers, however, did not seem to share his confident feeling, for they all said that she seemed to be immovable.

Mr. Mayers said: "It was about 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday when we ran into the fog bank. It was so dense that we could not see from one end of the ship to the other. The Captain at once took soundings and found seventeen fathoms of water. The water increased in depth until twenty-five fathoms were found, and then a moment afterward, we were on the bar. We went on easily, and when it became known that we were aground there was some slight excitement, but not much. The Captain was confident of his ship and so were we.

"When the life-saving boat came out none of us cared to go ashore, and so remained aboard all night. After darkness shut in the women became nervous and somewhat afraid, especially after the line that was run out to a tug broke and all efforts to get the ship off were given up for the night, and we then got up an impromptu concert. We sang everything that we knew. Some of the singing was more or less hysterical, but it served its purpose.

"After the concert some went to bed and others remained on deck. None slept much. I only had an hour's sleep. The lifeboat came out to us again this morning, but we all preferred to come up on the tug.

"We all got in the boats about 11:30 this morning and rowed to the tug that laid about 200 yards from the ship. The tug could not come alongside, as the swell that was running up the beach was about eight feet high, and caused the ship to pound heavily as she laid listed toward the sea.

"We got aboard the tug without a mishap, and here we are. Our baggage will be taken off as soon as it is evident that the ship cannot be floated again, and I, for one, am quite positive that she cannot be.

"The ship has a heavy list, although she is deep in the sand. Some of her plates have started, so I was told, and the pumps had to be kept going. We were well treated by the officers, who did all that they could to make us comfortable and allay our fears."

The Irrawaddy has worked around and now lies broadside on to the beach, with the sand heaping up around her. One passenger said that she was making about a foot of water an hour, and in all probability would be a total loss.

The tug I. J. Merritt ran a 400-fathom cable to the ship yesterday. To the other end of the cable was attached a twelve-ton kedge anchor, and upon this the force will be applied to float the vessel.

HEAVY SEAS STRUCK LA GASCOGNE

Bridge Carried Away and First Lieutenant Almost Swept Overboard on the Passage Westward.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Nov. 10.—The French Line steamship La Gascogne arrived at Quarantine to-night at 8:30, having left Havre at 9 P. M. Nov. 2. It was generally supposed that La Gascogne was overdue, and Health Officer Doty prepared to clear the steamship at sight. After his inspection, Capt. Baudelon decided to remain at anchor until morning.

It was learned on board the ship that La Gascogne was not delayed, but had left the port of Havre somewhat later than usual. Unusually bad weather was encountered throughout the voyage, and during a strong northwest gale last Thursday an enormous wave invaded the steamship over the starboard bow, sweeping everything in its track, smashing the bridge and carrying away stanchions. The iron partition beneath the bridge was smashed in.

The First Lieutenant, M. Landegren, was washed from the bridge to the deck below, where he succeeded in checking his course and fortunately preventing the water from carrying him into the sea. The Lieutenant, beyond a thorough drenching, was uninjured.

Among the passengers were Count Jean Hocquart, Francis Howe Johnson, and Baron de Langlade.

FOG GOES AND MERCURY FALLS

Morning Showers Bring a Somewhat Welcome Change of Weather.

The weather behaved itself a little more seemly yesterday, although the day was not what every one had a right to expect after such a prolonged season of fog and humidity.

As the fog refused to rise and take itself entirely from the city, Forecaster Dunn early yesterday morning tried his hand at clearing it up by precipitating it to the earth, and so brought on slight showers. He was successful so far as the fog was concerned, but he made a fiasco of the temperature.

With the first indication of showers early yesterday morning, the thermometer dropped several degrees, and the chilly air caused those who were in the streets to hug themselves closely to keep warm, and those abed to reach for the extra blanket that for several days had been doing only ornamental service.

So far as the harbor and rivers were concerned the showers did a good work, for at no time after sunrise yesterday was traffic in any way impeded.

Dunraven's Watchman's Mishap.

Peter Donnolly, sixty-two years old, a watchman on Lord Dunraven's yacht, Valkyrie III., which is wintering in the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, yesterday visited friends on the steamship Bermuda, at Red Hook Point. As he was leaving he fell into the water, and would have been drowned had he not been rescued by the crew of the Bermuda. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Ex-Senator Thurman Is Better.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The condition of ex-Senator Thurman continues to improve. He spent a good day, and to-night Allen W. Thurman, his son, said his father was regarded by his physicians as out of immediate danger.

ALL READY AT THE GARDEN

The Annual Horse Show Will Open This Afternoon.

THREE HUNDRED HORSES IN THE STALLS

The Annual Luncheon Served Yesterday, and the Preliminary Parades Successfully Gone Through With.

The annual Horse Show luncheon has been given. Superintendent Frank T. Clarke has the interior of the big Garden as completely adorned as it will be at any part of the week. The tan-bark ring has been tested and pronounced to be in perfect condition. The bugler has got a new and gorgeous uniform. All the ushers and the helpers have had the last of their instruction as to their duties. Lander's Band has had its last rehearsal of the new music to be played at the Garden during the week, and Caterer Villepigue has filled his larder with a lot of cold bottles and birds that will be made hot to order. So all is ready for society and its horses. They will celebrate the opening of the social season in town this week with their joint annual exhibition.

There are some people to whom the horses will be the chief attraction, and they will be at the Garden in the mornings and the afternoons when the classes of horses in which they take a special interest will be passed upon by the judges. Trouble is certain to begin this afternoon with the judging of two big classes of harness horses, one of them being that of roadsters. There has been a barrel of money spent this season by lovers of the road horse, who will try and wrest from Col. Kip the lead which he has always taken at shows of this character. So many first-class road horses have never before been in competition in the Garden as are entered this year, and the judges will have a very difficult task to award the prizes. They will not do it satisfactorily to all of the exhibitors to a certainty, and there is a chance that the heartburnings among owners of roadsters will be more severe than they will be among those who own harness horses of the high-stepping and park-driving classes.

Something like 300 horses were quartered in the Garden last evening when the lights were lowered for the night. These included the large strings sent by Dr. W. Seward Webb, Col. Albert Hilton, S. S. Howland, Rundell & White, the Hamlins of Buffalo, Henry Fairfax, John Jacob Astor, John A. Logan, the Messrs. Widener, Senator Cameron, ex-Secretary Elkins, Mitchell Harrison, A. J. Cassatt, E. T. H. Tallmage, John R. Townsend, H. McK. Twombly, Charles M. Reed, the Messrs. Cheney, John S. Bratton, A. J. Welch, and other large exhibitors who have stables in the city.

A casual glance through the stables yesterday at the "varnishing day" show to the members of the press warrants the assertion that there is on hand an exhibition of animals that will thoroughly delight all who love the horse, of no matter what type. The animals are, of course, in the big and fat condition that is necessary for the best sort of a parade in the show ring, and the fast horses of the light-harness classes have been permitted to take on flesh enough to get them away from the spare condition in which they are wont to be seen when only speed alone is to count in passing judgment. Only the hunters among those in the Garden can be said to be "fit," as the horseman uses the word. There is for the ladies and children a large and clever show of ponies of the several types for which prizes are offered, and their stalls will be the centres of attraction to the children during the daytime. Some of these ponies are not so large as good-sized St. Bernard dogs, and they are all as gentle as kittens.

Even the gayeties of the weddings of the week will not keep society away from the Garden, as is shown by the fact that all of the reserved seats have been taken for the week. But those who have not secured such seats need not stay away for fear that there will be no place where they can rest themselves. There are 3,200 seats in the first galleries on the two sides of the Garden to which the general public is admitted free of charge. Then there are also 1,900 seats in the upper tier, and as these are all comfortable and permit of a good sight of the ring, though they are not in the swim, there is no reason why people cannot sit and rest if they wish, at any time, to get out of the crush of the never-ending promenade.

The Garden will be open to the public this morning for the inspection of horses in their stalls, but judging will not begin until 2 o'clock, when a heavy afternoon's work will be begun. The programme for the afternoon and evening is as follows:

2 P. M.—Judging 42 harness horses, Class 55.
2:40 P. M.—Judging 9 coaching stallions, Class 51.
3 P. M.—Judging 16 roadsters in harness, Class 18.
3:30 P. M.—Judging 19 pairs harness horses, Class 64.
4:15 P. M.—Judging 10 horses under saddle, Class 84.
4:30 P. M.—Judging 4 gaited saddle horses, Class 88.
4:45 P. M.—Judging 8 thoroughbred stallions, Class 1.
5 P. M.—Judging 8 four-in hands, not under 14 and under 15 hands, Class 71.
5:30 P. M.—Judging 19 qualified hunters, middleweight, Class 100.
8 P. M.—Parade of stallions.
8:15 P. M.—Judging 29 saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 86.
8:45 P. M.—Judging 29 high steppers, Class 59.
9:15 P. M.—Judging 4 tandems, not over 14 hands, Class 68.
9:30 P. M.—Judging 46 hunters and jumpers, Class 108.

The promenade which surrounds the big tanbark ring has been widened by ten feet, so that the crush of past shows will be materially lessened. This will be greatly appreciated by those who go to the Garden to see the beauty show in the boxes, and for no other reason. It will make the inspection of the gowns and hats easier for those who go to see what the fashionable modistes have done for their patrons. So the management will have popularized itself among all who get down into the crush.

Tuesday and Thursday nights have been allotted respectively to the parades of the park and the municipal mounted police forces, which are always features of the Show in which the general public takes the liveliest interest. Tuesday and Wednesday mornings and Thursday afternoon have been well set over to the ponies, so that the children can have a good opportunity to the see the merits of their pets passed upon. The jumping classes have, as usual, been assigned to wind up the performances every afternoon and evening, and one may be able to see some good sport of this sort at most any time that they may set on for a visit to the Show.

The officers of the Horse Show Association gave a luncheon to the judges, the exhibitors, and members of the press at the Garden restaurant yesterday afternoon as a means of allowing all to become acquainted. As usual, it was a very enjoyable occasion, with plenty to refresh the inner man served in Villepigue's best style. It was followed by the usual ring parade of the employes in uniform to the music of the bugle which has annually echoed and re-echoed in the Garden since the days of the first Horse Show.

After all this had been gone through with and the men had been photographed by flashlight and the instantaneous process, there was a parade of a lot of the horses that are entered for competition in the several classes. This was a goodly sight, the animals comprising representatives from about all the classes entered for competition, from the most diminutive Shetland pony up to the elephantine draught stallions, some of whom looked as if they were better prodigies for the show of fat stock, to come later, than for a horse show.

Breeding classes were represented by some excellent types of hackneys, trotters, and coach horses, and there was an occasional saddle horse and jumper in the ring, but the show in these latter classes was small. Horses were arriving up to a late hour last evening, but all will be in their allotted stalls before the show opens this afternoon.

Among the trotting stallions led into the ring was Nero, a bay of exceptionally neat and substantial make-up. In appearance he reminds one of the famous Alcyone, who was the star among trotting sires at the show of 1885, when he defeated Mambrino King for first honors. Nero carries none of the Wilkes blood, despite his resemblance to Alcyone, his sire, Winooski, tracing to Rysdyk's Hambletonian with two crosses of the valued blood of Seely's American Star. Lady Ethan, the dam of Nero, was got by Ethan Allen, and her dam, Lady Wallkill, gives him more of the Hambletonian-Star strain. Col. Lawrence Kip's prize winner, My May, is by Nero, and William Pollock, his owner, exhibits another of his get, the bay filly Osceola, in one of the driving classes.

Among those who partook of the very toothsome and thoroughly well-served luncheon were:

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, C. J. Hamlin, and Harry Hamlin of Buffalo; Hamilton W. Cary, Prescott Lawrence, Richard F. Carman, Adam Beck of Canada; John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, Henry Fairfax of Virginia, Henry N. Cary, Julius Chambers, P. N. Lydig, Arthur Fewson of Hedon, England; P. F. Collier, Renssalaer Weston, S. H. Rundel of Danbury, Conn.; Capt. "Jack" Dawson, David S. Hammond, Frederick A. Hammond, David Bonner, H. J. Crocker, S. C. Pope, and M. F. Kearney, all of San Francisco; J. H. Bradford of Boston, Charles Backman of Stoney Ford, Secretary Casey of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, J. H. Shults, Jr., Frank T. Beard, Newbold Morris, Nugent Robinson.

Col. Lawrence Kip, John M. Bowers, Judge Gildersleeve, Francis T. Underhill, Col. A. C. Hall, J. V. N. Willis, W. R. Janvier, W. M. Fleiss, Isaac E. Sheldon Col. E. Bloss Parsons, S. S. Howland, S. Weeks, Gen. J. B. Castleman of Kentucky, Frederic Bronson, Charles H. Kerner, H. W. T. Mali, Frank W. Sanger, Charles Schroeder, A. Butler Duncan, Arthur J. Caton of Illinois, H. G. Cheney, Robert Cheney, Gen. G. S. Field, Brayton Ives, Stephen Peabody, and John E. Thayer.

The guests were very much pleased with the showing made by the horses in the ring, and were of the opinion that this year's exhibition would surpass those of former years.

THE PAGET-WHITNEY WEDDING

EDOUARD DE RESZKE AND MME. NORDICA TO BE VOCAL SOLOISTS.

Franz Ondricek, the Famous Violinist, to Play—Plans for Elaborate Decoration of St. Thomas's.

Arrangements are being rapidly completed for the marriage at noon to-morrow, in St. Thomas's Church, of Miss Pauline Whitney to Almeric Hugh Paget.

Nahan Franko was in consultation with William C. Whitney for several hours yesterday afternoon, and the result of their conference was the arrangement of a musical programme, the like of which has not been given at a wedding in this or any other city for many a day.

Edouard de Reszke and Mme. Nordica of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, seldom heard out of grand opera or concert, are to sing, and Franz Ondricek of Germany, one of the most famous violinists in the world, who arrived here a few days ago to take part in the Philharmonic Society concerts, will play.

Dr. George William Warren, musical director of St. Thomas's, will preside at the organ, and promptly at 11 o'clock will give the first number on the programme.

Edouard de Reszke will then sing a selection from "Elijah." Following M. de Reszke will come a violin solo by Franz Ondricek. The fourth number on the programme will be an organ solo by Dr. Warren, after which Mme. Nordica will sing an "Ave Maria," accompanied by Nahan Franko on the violin.

The most attractive feature of this superb programme will be the duet by Edouard de Reszke and Mme. Nordica, when they will render "The Crucifix," by Faure.

Following will come the "Largo," by Händel, which will be rendered by Franko, with Tomulson at the harp, Dr. Warren at the organ, and the Franko Orchestra of string instruments. When the bridal party proceeds to the desk the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" will be sung by a choir of fifty, accompanied by the orchestra and organ. After the ceremony the Mendelssohn March will be played.

The floral decorations in the church will be equal in every respect to the decorations at the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding, but in the present case will be done by Messrs. Cottenet & Tiffany.

The florists will commence work this morning, and it will take the untiring efforts of at least fifty men to complete the floral decorations. It is expected that the rehearsal of the ceremony will take place this afternoon, some time between 2 o'clock and 4, when the bride-elect, her future husband, the bridesmaids, flower girls, and ushers will be present.

Miss Whitney has decided that the ushers shall precede the bridal party up the aisle, and that the four little flower girls shall follow the ushers. Then will come the bridesmaids, and afterward the bride and bridegroom.

No formal dinner party was given last evening in honor of Miss Whitney, but there was a family gathering in the residence of Mr. Whitney, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, at which were present, besides Mr. Whitney, Mr. Paget, and Miss Whitney, Mr. Paget's two sisters, Lady Colebrooke, and Miss Alice Paget; Miss Edith Blake Brown of Boston, Henry Payne Whitney, brother of the bride, and Gerald Paget, who is to be best man at the wedding.

Lady Colebrooke and her sister and Gerald Paget will return to Europe next week.

LIVINGSTON WOULD LIKE HIS CHECKS

They Were for $1,200 Each and Were Given to J. H. James, He Says.

W. V. Raines of Cornwall, N. Y., reported at Police Headquarters yesterday the disappearance, on Nov. 7, of John H. James of Cornwall. He said James came to New-York, and staid at the house of a Mrs. Woods, at 17 East Eighty-third Street. On Nov. 7 he started for the Bank of America with two twelve-hundred-dollar checks that he was to cash for a Mr. Livingston of 17 East Seventy-fourth Street, and hadn't been seen since by those interested.

He is described as stout built, about fifty-eight years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, dark complexion, gray hair, blue eyes, and a full beard and mustache of brown. He dressed entirely in black, and wore a soft felt hat.

A general alarm was sent out asking the police to look for James.

The brownstone residence at 17 East Eighty-third Street was closed when a reporter called there yesterday, and it appeared as if it were not occupied. A card showing that it is for rent is displayed. A ring at the bell brought two servants from the basement. They said that Mrs. Woods had gone to Cornwall.

Mr. Livingston, when seen at his house, said that James was a contractor, and that they had business relations, the nature of which he refused to tell. He would not say why he gave the checks to James.

COL. WAIT DIES A NATURAL DEATH

But for His Wife He Would Have Been Hanged and Quartered Years Ago.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 10.—Col. Benjamin Wait, once sentenced to be hanged and quartered for treason to the British flag, died at the Union Benevolent Home last night, aged eighty-two years. He was a Colonel in the patriotic war in 1835 under the leadership of Louis Riel, and after the battle of Point au Pelée he was captured and tried for treason, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed Aug. 25, 1836, at Niagara.

His wife hastened to Montreal, making the trip in an open boat, and through her efforts the sentence was commuted to transportation to the convict colony. He was in the colony two years, and then, with three companions, escaped in an open boat. They were picked up by a Boston whaler and were wrecked on the Brazilian coast. A year was spent at Rio de Janeiro before a chance was gotten to continue the voyage, and Wait finally landed at New-York. He found his wife teaching school at Buffalo.

He finally was pardoned by an the Canadian Government, but did not return to Canada to live.

ROUSES GREAT INTEREST

Diplomats Anxious to Hear of the Czarina's Condition.

LITTLE IS YET KNOWN IN LONDON

Dispatches Regarding the Matter from St. Petersburg Are Perhaps Purposely Delayed.

NEWS IS NOW BEING EAGERLY SOUGHT

The Exclusive Story of The New-York Times Cabled Back to the British Capital and Causes Amazement.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The exclusive news dispatch of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, announcing that the Czarina was at the point of death as the result of the Caesarian operation was the one subject of discussion in diplomatic circles here to-day.

London newspaper men were, of course, amazed that such a piece of news, of primary international importance, should have escaped them and the newspapers of the Old World altogether, and have first reached the public through the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The greatest interest was manifested in efforts made, and still making, to get further news of the Czarina's condition from Russian and other Continental sources.

The practicable impossibility of getting news affecting the imperial family across the Russian frontier was felt to be a big obstacle in the way of London newspaper enterprise.

I learn to-night that dispatches have come to-day to London newspapers dated St. Petersburg Friday, announcing that the accouchment of the Czarina was momentarily expected.

This is looked on here as a confirmation of the news sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night.

There is no reason whatever why a dispatch announcing that the event was expected should have been delayed by the censorship for forty-eight hours in its transmission from St. Petersburg to London.

But the sending of this dispatch would be a characteristic Russian method of concealing the real facts of the case.

By The United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Post and The Telegraph will publish to-morrow a St. Petersburg dispatch, dated Friday, stating that the accouchment of the Czarina may be expected at any moment.

Tsarkoé Sélo, where the Russian imperial family is said to be, is one of the residences of the Crown. It is forty minutes by rail from St. Petersburg, and is one of the places often visited by tourists in Russia.

Near the principal entrance of the grounds leading to the palace stand two small towers, with carvings of Egyptian figures and hieroglyphics. The palace was built in 1744, and embellished by Catherine II., when all the ornaments in front, the vases, statues, capitals, and pedestals of the columns, &c., were covered with gold-leaf, the gold amounting to more than 1,000,000 ducats. None of the gilding now remains, except on the dome and cupolas of the church.

The chapel within communicates through the gallery, which is used by the imperial family, with the apartments of the latter. The room is large, fitted up in dark wood, and gilded, the ceiling being entirely covered with gold. There are fine paintings here. Near the altar hangs a key of the City of Adrianople.

One of the most wonderful rooms in this palace is the famous Amber Room, the walls of which are paneled with this costly material cut in different designs. In several places are groups of figures framed with large pieces of the same substance.

The arms of Frederick the Great frequently appear, molded with the imperial cipher, the amber having been presented to him by Catharine II.

The Lapis Lazuli is another remarkable room, so called from the incrustrations of that stone with which it is ornamented. The walls are entirely lined with pictures cut so as to fit into each other without frames, and the floor is of ebony, inlaid with large flowers of mother-of-pearl.

In Catharine's bedchamber the pillars are of purple glass, and the walls are adorned with porcelain. The walls of the banquet room are lavishly gilded.

The Chinese Room is remarkable for the beauty of the articles it contains, while the two ballrooms are conspicuous for their fine collections of china vases, which are placed in circular tiers up to the ceiling in the upper end of each room.

The private apartments of Alexander I. remain exactly as he left them when he departed for Taganrog. They consist of his study, a smaller room, and a bedroom beyond, with a camp bedstead in an alcove.

The grounds of the palace are eighteen miles in circumference, kept always in order by 600 veteran soldiers. In one corner of these grounds is a tower several stories high, which was occupied by Alexander II. and his tutor. In another portion are the baby houses of the Grand Duchess and a pond with a fleet of tiny vessels made for the amusement of the Grand Duke Constantine, afterward High Admiral.

There are also a Turkish kiosk, the Admirality, a Gothic structure; a marble bridge, with Corinthian columns, and bronze statues; a Summer house, a Chinese village, a theatre, and other minor buildings. Several monuments erected by Alexander I. to commemorate the deeeds of his companions in arms, Roman tombs, artificial waterfalls, and grottos complete the adornment of the palace grounds.

In one of the artificial ruins is the celebrated "Statue of Our Saviour," by Dannecker.

Tsarkoé Selo is three miles from Pavlofok, the palace of the Grand Duke Constantine, built in 1780 and restored in 1803.

New Japanese-Chinese Treaty.

PEKIN, Nov. 10.—A supplementary treaty between China and Japan regarding the evacuation by the latter of the Liao-Tung Peninsula was signed on Friday last.

POPE SAID TO BE BREAKING DOWN

Those About Him Have Noticed that He Has Been Suffering the Past Few Days—The Pope Says His Powers Are Waning.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Standard to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Rome saying that the Pope's Entourage has observed during the last few days that his Holiness has broken down very perceptibly, and that he is suffering.

He himself says that his vital powers are waning.

FIRE DESTROYS ART TREASURES

Home of the Illustrated American Damaged —Splendid Collection of Photographs Burned.

Fire did $5,000 damage yesterday afternoon to the old brick building at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, the home of The Illustrated American. A few moments after a policeman had seen the smoke in the fifth story, and had turned in an alarm, the flames caught the old tar roof and the wood work, saturated with photographers' chemicals, and began to spread to the floor below.

The first and fifth stories are occupied by The Illustrated American. Lorillard Spencer, proprietor of the paper, arrived from Europe Saturday and witnessed the havoc of the flames. He said he had never seen firemen work with such marvelous rapidity.

When the fire started the fifth floor was occupied by several photographers, who were taking flashlights. These, it is thought, may have been responsible for the fire, or it may have been caused by the electric wires which have just been put into the building.

The loss to The Illustrated American is almost irreparable. The fifth story of the old building was a repository for all sorts of invaluable oil paintings, plates, photographs, and engravings. Possibly the finest collection of photograhs, taken from almost every nook and cranny in the universe are now scattered to the four winds of heaven. Fifteen hundred original sketches by Nast, Johnson, Varlon, De Grimm, and other well-known artists, met the same fate. They represented the accumulation of years, and were to have been sold at an art sale during the holidays. All the manuscripts, and editorial, and private papers were destroyed also, for the editorial and composing rooms were both on the fifth floor.

Henry Austin, associate editor of The American, announced last night that the paper would be brought out next Saturday as usual. The editorial staff has taken refuge in the tower of Madison Square Garden, where one of the editors lives, and for the time being the staff will imbibe inspiration from that elevated position.

REFUSED TO DRINK BEER IN COURT

Secretary of a Brewing Company Disobeys a Judge's Orders and is Sent to Jail —A Kansas Proceeding.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 10.—William Meyer, Secretary of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association agency in this city, was ordered committed to jail by Judge Tucker for contempt of court last night.

The cause was very peculiar. The Assistant Attorney General was prosecuting a man named Herron for a violation of the prohibitory liquor law. Herron's liquors were brought into court under the search and seizure clause of the law. Expert testimony was required to prove to the jury that what seemed to be beer was beer, and hence intoxicating.

Meyer was subpoenaed as an expert witness, and in his examination he stated he knew by taste only that beer was beer.

Just then the Judge ordered the court bailiff to pull a cork, which was done. The Judge presented the bottle to Meyer and ordered him to drink it in order to testify to the character of its contents. Meyer refused to drink the beer, and the Judge promptly issued a commitment, sending him to jail for contempt. Habeas corpus proceedings were begun immediately, and the papers are now in the hands of the officers to serve upon the jailer.

ALLEGED STARVATION IN JAMAICA

A Thousand Persons Said to be Perishing for Lack of Food—Several Already Dead—Crop Failure.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 10.—Advices received to-night from Jamaica state that much distress exists in the St. Elizabeth district, and that 1,000 persons are on the verge of starvation.

Several have died from that cause.

The distress is caused by drought and failure of crops, and by a plague of caterpillars.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE'S BOILER

Two Killed and Two Badly Hurt on the Lehigh and Hudson Road.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 10.—Two men were killed, and two were injured by the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive on the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad last night.

The dead are:
COOPER, FRANK, engineer.
O'NEILL, MARTIN, conductor.
The injured are:
BITTNER, —, fireman, cut and scalded; may die.
SLOAN, GEORGE, brakeman, burned and scalded; badly hurt.

The explosion took place at Clark's Crossing. What caused it is not known.

BECOMES A ONE-CENT NEWSPAPER

The Chicago Tribune's Price Is Reduced One-Half.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The Tribune announced this morning a reduction in price of its weekday edition from 2 cents to 1 cent.

The Sunday edition will be 5 cents, as heretofore.

The Tribune says it proposes to share with its readers the reduction in the cost of paper, printing, telegraphic dispatches, and other items in the production of a newspaper.

CONSUL GENERAL MILLS MARRIED

Representative at Honolulu United to Miss Cora R. Nalle.

CULPEPER, Va., Nov. 10.—Ellis Mills, our Consul General at Honolulu, Hawaii, was married last evening to Miss Cora Ritchie Nalle, in the presence of the most fashionable and largely attended gathering of the season.

The ceremony, which took place at Rapidan, the home of the bride's father, Benjamin F. Nalle, was performed by the Rev. Lobas Cross.

The couple will sail from San Francisco next Friday for the Sandwich Islands.

An Old Vessel Dug out of the Ground.

WINONA, Minn., Nov. 10.—An ancient vessel has been unearthed in the Mississippi River shore near here. It was four feet under ground. The vessel is made of heavy oak planks, nailed together with hand-forged spikes. It is supposed to have been the property of N. Perrot, a French explorer, who early in the seventeenth century built a fort trading post, the ruins of which are but a short distance from where the vessel was found.

Heroic Operation on G. F. Baker.

George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, underwent at Tuxedo, on Friday last, an operation for appendicitis. It was performed with entire success by Dr. Charles McBurney, and the patient was reported yesterday as making excellent progress.

BIG STRIKE IN PROSPECT

Housesmiths Are Expected to Go Out Next Week.

MAY INVOLVE 15,000 WORKMEN

Complaint is that the Iron League Has Refused to Sign an Agreement for Wages or Recognize the Union.

The housesmiths of this city will probably go out on strike on or about Nov. 18.

There are about 2,500 ironsmiths in the city, and of this number 1,600 are in good standing in the union. Should they strike between 6,000 and 10,000 men of other trades in the building business will go out to sustain them. These are marble workers, granite cutters, elevator constructors, plasterers, carpenters, varnishers, and others.

A mass meeting of housesmiths and bridgemen was held yesterday afternoon in the ballroom in Clarendon Hall, and Chairman Frank Lacy said that the Iron League, composed of iron manufacturers, had positively refused to sign an agreement with the union, or even to recognize it. The agreement that the union submitted demanded $3.50 a day for setters, derickmen $3, helpers $2.50, riveters $3, heaters $2.50, foremen $3.50, blacksmiths $3.25, and their helpers $2.25.

It also demanded double pay for overwork and for work on Sundays and holidays, and forbade the discharge of any man for refusing to work overtime or without good cause.

The men present were in favor of striking to compel the employers to sign, but it was decided first to get the indorsement of the Central Labor Union, that was meeting below.

Delegate Lanahan laid the matter before the Central Labor Union.

Delegate Quinn of the iron molders advised the housesmiths to be in no hurry, as it was a serious matter to call out thousands of men in the face of Winter.

The housesmiths' representatives, however, said there was more work in their line just now than ever before. On a large building in Sixth Avenue hundreds of men were working day and night. The housesmiths had tried to strike in May, but at that season buildings were being torn down and they lost the strike. This season, however, was busy, and they believed they could win.

The Central Labor Union thereupon granted the housesmiths' request, and gave its indorsement to anything they might do.

The houses

A SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICES

New-Jersey Republicans Calling on Griggs for Recognition.

PROMISE OF A BIG CROP OF CANDIDATES

Many Lucrative Places to be Vacant in the Next Three Years—Plans for Mr. Griggs's Inauguration.

TRENTON, Nov. 10.—The Republicans of New-Jersey are making preparations for a most hilarious inauguration of John W. Griggs, who will be the first Republican Governor in twenty-seven years. The large clubs in the Republican League intend to take possession of Trenton, and several of them have already engaged their bands and quarters. The indications are that there will be a procession of at least 5,000 enthusiastic Republicans the third Tuesday of January, when Mr. Griggs will be inducted into office.

There is likely to be a lively scramble for the State House offices. Mr. Griggs will have an enormous patronage to dispose of. The principal offices, of course, are those of the Cabinet, which have been held from twenty to twenty-five years by the present incumbents.

Who will be the Secretary of State to succeed Henry C. Kelsey, who will go out in April, 1897, is not known. Mr. Kelsey will have been Secretary twenty-seven years in April. He is one of the best known of all the New-Jersey State officers.

William M. Johnson, who has been elected State Senator from Bergen County by the Republicans, aspires to be Mr. Kelsey's successor, basing the demand purely upon sentimental grounds. His father, thirty years ago, was the Secretary of State, the first Republican to hold the office, and he would like to be the third Republican Secretary. He claims some consideration also because he is the first Republican Senator from the Democratic County of Bergen, but it is not likely that his claims will receive any recognition, because there are men who have been longer in the harness, and who have done much more for the Republican Party.

There are some who think that Carl Lentz, the City and County Chairman of Essex County, will be urged for this particular office. The fact that Lentz secured for Griggs such a phenomenal plurality will be in his favor, but there will be others who will oppose him for the reason that he opposed Griggs for the nomination, and even went so far out of his way as to take advantage of his position as County Chairman and publish an interview saying if Griggs was nominated he could not be elected.

Then, again, it can be urged against Lentz that his brother-in-law, George B. Swain, is the State Treasurer, hails from Essex County, and is likely to be a candidate to succeed himself.

The question of the succession to the office of Attorney General is the most absorbing of all the early discussions. John P. Stockton held the office twenty years when his term shall expire in 1897. He is now well advanced in life, and has not the vim and push he had ten years ago. When he shall pass out of office the last of the Stocktons of New-Jersey will sever their connection with public life. For over a hundred years this family has been prominent in National and State affairs. The Attorney General himself has sat in the United States Senate, has been prominently mentioned for President and Vice President, and is considered a representative Jerseyman. He will go out of office a poor man, the lightness of his purse being caused by his generosity for many years to friends and relatives.

It is a noticeable fact that all who aspire to be his successor are young men. Frank Bergen of Union, who made a number of speeches for Griggs, is willing to have his friends urge him for the appointment, while William H. Corbin, who acquired a State reputation as the counsel for the Senate investigating committee, also a candidate, is very close to Mr. Griggs.

There are some who think that Thomas N. McCarter of Newark, who has rendered considerable gratuitous service to his party, would be a proper man to consider, because of his age, dignity, and extended practice.

It may be, however, that the corporations will have something to say about this particular officer, and in that case there are two men who will be considered. One is Flavil Magee, who was associate counsel with Mr. Griggs in the affairs of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; the other is Samuel Orcutt of Camden, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad and a close and warm friend of Garret A. Hobart and Gen. William J. Sewell.

The office of Clerk of the Supreme Court is, perhaps, the best of all the plums that will fall from the tree when the Republicans shall get ready to shake it. According to the testimony of the present incumbent, Benjamin F. Lee, before the Senate investigating committee, his office, minus expenses, is worth $26,000 a year. It is doubtful whether the Republicans will allow it to remain as a fee office.

South Jersey has had a particular claim on the Supreme Court office. Mr. Lee has held it for twenty years, and he succeeded a South Jerseyman. Should it go to a Republican from that section, it is believed Lee would be offered to Senator Edward C. Stokes of Cumberland County, unless he should persist in reaching the goal of his ambition, which is the House of Representatives at Washington. He has just been re-elected to the Senate by a large majority, and during the last six years he has figured prominently in all of the legislative and political movements that have led up to the present revolution. He is a man of limited income, to whom a big salaried position would be a boon.

Should he go to Congress, South Jersey's candidate then would be Congressman Harry C. Loudenslager, who has had two terms and would like to have the third, only the custom of the district is against him, and in all likelihood he would seek an office under the new administration.

The office of Clerk in Chancery, now held by Allen L. McDermott, who has been a prominent factor in Democratic politics for the last ten years, is worth from $16,000 to $20,000 a year. The men who are known to want this place are Barker Gummere, the present County Clerk of Mercer, who was a Committeeman at Large of the State Committee, and Samuel Dickinson of Jersey City.

Important changes will come about in the judiciary. With one or two exceptions, the Executive appointments to State and county judicial positions always have been Democratic. Nearly every county has a Law Judge and two lay Judges, making about sixty Judges of this kind. They are all Executive appointments; so are the Prosecutors, or District Attorneys. The people of New-Jersey have no voice in the selection of their Judiciary. All these law and lay Judges and the Prosecutors will be changed in the next three years.

In the long list of appointments of the Governor there is the Head Keeper of the State Prison, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two Judges of the Supreme Court, and three lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

It is given out that ex-Judge J. Frank Fort of Newark, who spent considerable time on the stump with Gen. Griggs, is to be a Supreme Court Justice, to succeed Bennet Van Syckle, a Democrat.

The election of Griggs necessarily will be to the advantage of Garret A. Hobart, whose political protégé he is. Hobart is now Vice Chairman of the National Republican Committee. He has ambitions for recognition in National politics. He expects in the next convention to demand recognition because he has made New-Jersey Republican, and, through a campaign almost personally conducted by himself, elected a Republican Governor, the first in twenty-seven years.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Hobart would like to be a candidate for Vice President. It is a question whether Gen. Sewell is desirous of having him divide honors in National affairs. Gen. Sewell, of course, always has been the big man of the State, and, while he gracefully consented to the nomination and election of Griggs, it is not likely that, with his influence in National affairs, he would urge the name of Mr. Hobart for a second place on the National ticket. Perhaps Mr. Hobart could find a place in the Cabinet of the next President of the United States, should he be a Republican.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:50 A. M.—29 and 31 Gold Street; Charles Platt, factory; damage, $500.

4 P. M.—247 Stanton Street; Nathan Ecker, tenement; damage, $500.

4:10 P. M.—394 and 396 First Avenue; Lorillard Spencer and Charles Seidler; damage, $5,000.

Fall

With its changeable temperature, decaying vegetation, and cold storms, is threatening to health. Keep the blood pure and sustain the health tone by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

RYAN FAMILY BURIED TOGETHER

Three Black and Three White Hearses Carry Father, Mother, Three Daughters and Niece to Their Graves.

Three black hearses, black-plumed and drawn by horses of darkest hue, and then three hearses of white behind steeds white as themselves, passed out of Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and bore to graves in Holy Cross Cemetery all but one member of the family of Charles Ryan, who, with his wife, three daughters, and niece, had been suffocated Thursday morning during a fire in his home, 129 King Street.

In a carriage behind the last white hearse rode Mrs. Hannah McFadden, sole survivor of the family, grief-stricken. In the streets, bare-headed, stood hundreds of men, sympathetic, and women with eyes brimful of tears.

It had been thought that funeral services would be held in the little undertaker's shop, 343 Van Brunt Street, where the six bodies lay in caskets with half-glass tops, but so great was the throng that poured in to see and to weep that there was no room for the ceremony.

The shop was crowded all the forenoon, and growing heaps of broken flowers on the tops of the death casements were the beautiful evidences of sympathy for affliction. On the casket wherein was the body of Sarah Ryan was a wreath of white roses, the gift of her associates in the Brooklyn Girls' High School, of which she was a graduate. Close by this casket were those of Margaret and Elizabeth, her sisters, and Hannah, her cousin.

The caskets were closed at 10 o'clock, and by the house of death the sad procession wended its way to the six open graves in the cemetery. In carriages was a delegation from the Girls' High School, the Sodality of the Children of Mary, and the Sodality of the Angels of the Visitation.

At the cemetery the caskets were borne into the mortuary chapel, where the Rev. Father O'Connor and the Rev. Father Fayerweather conducted the services. After the services the burial was made in the family plot.

The Ryans were well known and respected in that section of the city known as Red Hook, and yesterday many harsh things were said of the action of the police at the fire early Thursday morning. It seemed to be the general opinion that, had the police acted with any intelligence, the loss of life would have been avoided.

Coroner Keno will hold the inquest Tuesday in the Richards Street Station, and he intends to make a thorough investigation of the matter.

MANY BIRDS, BUGS, AND BUTTERFLIES

A Pittsburger's Large and Valuable Collection.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

The valuable displays seen in the museum of the Carnegie Library this week, by exciting public interest in such scientific work, has served to bring into more general notice the collections of birds, bugs, shells, butterflies, and the like in the hands of local collectors. Mr. Thomas L. R. Loughrey, at his home, at the corner of Forbes Street and Woodlawn Avenue, has a most remarkable museum of natural specimens and curios generally. He is a naturalist by native bent, and is a keen competitor for rare specimens all the time. This gift, supplemented by good judgment and independent investigation, has enabled him, in some lines, to eclipse all other private collectors. He has traveled in all parts of the world, and wherever he found anything unusually fine he bought it. He has visited every noted museum in the world. He is an expert in taxidermy, which has enabled him to secure the very best work in that line, and also to prepare specimens which he could not have saved otherwise, especially some of the more rare and valuable ones secured in remote quarters of the world.

Mr. Loughrey's collection of mounted birds now numbers over 20,000. There is not a bird of note in the world that is not in the number, and he has several birds now entirely extinct; among the latter is the capercailzie, a large grouse once common in Scotland. There are birds in the cases that have been mounted seventy-five years. Mr. Loughrey has one case of birds that was taken through England as an exhibit. In it are birds from China, Japan, Australia, South America, Africa, Europe, and a few from the United States. They are all rare varieties and of bright or gaudy plumage. The sight is a revelation to the untraveled beholder. Another case of extraordinary beauty contains arctic owls. The birds are white, with small specks of gray. Each measures three feet, or a little less, from the top of its head to the tip of its tail, and across the wing it measures a few inches more. There are fourteen in the case. Each bird is in a natural sitting posture, with a background of arctic scenery. One of the scientists of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, who came to Pittsburg to inspect Mr. Loughrey's collections, said this case of owls was the finest of its kind he ever saw, and he doubted if its like could be found elsewhere. Besides these owls, Mr. Loughrey has other varieties, such as the barn owl, the screech owl, prairie owl, hawk owl, Canadian owl, hoot owl, and eagle owl. One of the largest specimens is in the act of tearing a rabbit to pieces.

Near the owls are exhibited their cousins, the hawks, which are quite numerous. There is a large case filled with ducks, domestic and wild, from all climes, in most cases the young standing by them. One of the finest of these specimens is the sail duck of the Orient, it having its tail turned up in the shape of a sail; the duck is rather small in size and has a plumage in silver and brown. Near by in a galaxy of South American wild parrots, which is quite loud, though only in color. A gem next to them is the sacred ibis, a wading bird, of Egypt, whose white feathers look as though they were silk. Several dainties are there from Germany in the shape of bits of sparrows in immaculate white. Then, too, all the world is represented in birds that live about the sea. In the lot are monster sea gulls that look like life and seem to be flying right down out of the case.

Mr. Loughrey has paid a great deal of attention to game. He has specimens of all the varieties of quail, grouse, and pheasants in the United States, and some from Mexico and Canada that are not found here; they are all sizes from the peepy a day or two old to the full grown bird. Besides, there are whole cases of snipes and plovers and woodpeckers and flickers. Of the birds in the United States over 700 distinct varieties have been gathered by Mr. Loughrey.

But number is not the only feature of Mr. Loughrey's collection. He takes equal pride in getting perfect specimens and having them properly mounted. He challenges any visitor to pick out a bird among his many thousands and show him where a feather is wanting or is out of place. The care and delicacy shown in the mounting is wonderful. The owls, seagulls, wild turkeys, hawks, wild geese, the ducks, and other large birds all appear to be alive. Mr. Loughrey says he has purchased large collections of birds and been obliged to leave many out of the exhibit because they did not come up to his standard of perfection. The gentleman from the Smithsonian Institution who visited him said their collection did not compare with his, because more attention had been paid to utility than to perfection and beauty.

Although the birds are a museum in themselves, they constitute only a part of Mr. Loughrey's repository. For instance, he has 44,000 butterflies, colored by the sun of every land and isle. Even darkest Africa has been a generous contributor. Every shade and tint of the rainbow is seen in the gorgeous play of colors. Then there are bugs and creeping things that almost stale in their ugliness and infinite variety, there being 6,000. More attractive, however, are the sea shells, of which Mr. Loughrey thinks he must have 100,000; anyhow, he gets them by barrels. These curios have been picked up on every shore, not a few of them by Mr. Loughrey himself. Some are shipped great distances, and come put up in cotton, costing as high as $25 each. Such are exquisitely colored.

If Your Food Distresses You, Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It aids the stomach to digest the food, and does away with that full feeling after eating.

ARGENTINA'S GREAT TRADE

Tempting Opportunities for Our Farmers and Manufacturers.

GROWING EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE

Facilities for Profitable Investment of Capital—A Subsidized Line of Steamers—Beauty of Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 7.—Thomas A. Eddy of Flint, Eddy & Co. of New-York, who arrived here in June to establish a branch office for his firm, has made a careful study of the trade and agriculture of Argentina and Uruguay.

Mr. Eddy says that, to him, the most striking fact is the enormous agricultural development of these countries. There is no doubt that they will in the near future become the granary of the world, as well as supply great quantities of beef and mutton to Europe.

The conditions of life in Argentina and Uruguay are so similar to those of the United States that the wants of the population are alike, and afford to the American manufacturer the greatest opportunity for the introduction of his goods. The trade in agricultural implements from the United States, already great, is susceptible of greater expansion.

The large cities of the two republics are for purposes of public and private illumination rapidly changing from gas to electricity, and large orders are being placed with the electrical companies of the United States. The opportunity for the extension of business in electrical supplies is almost unlimited. Every street in Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosario is traversed by street cars, and the facilities for transportation of passengers are probably greater in proportion to population than they are elsewhere.

It has been said that the low price of horseflesh in the two republics would preclude the possibility of the introduction of electric traction; but when it is considered that steam coal may be laid down here from England and the United States at from $5 to $5.25 per ton, it does not require great arithmetical ability to demonstrate that electricity can be properly substituted for horses.

Buenos Ayres is the metropolis of South America, and the richest city south of the equator. Its tendency is steadily toward improvement in all affairs controlled by the municipality. The magnificent Avenida de Mayo, which has been cut through the centre of the city, is lighted from end to end by double arc lights. Another broad avenue is to be cut at right angles to the Avenida de Mayo, crossing the city from side to side. Well-laid wooden pavements are taking the place of old ones, and the Barber Asphalt Company is introducing its method, so that in a few years Buenos Ayres will be one of the best-paved cities in the world.

The police force is numerous, active, and well trained. Such an incident as the trolley strike in Brooklyn would not be tolerated by the authorities in Buenos Ayres. The rights of the masses here are paramount to those of any individual or class of individuals. The national and municipal laws are good, and are well executed. The people of North America and Europe consider that the greatest drawbacks to life in the South American republics are the frequent revolutions. The fact is that most of the so-called revolutions occur in the interior provinces, and have about as much relation to the general prosperity of the country as a riot in Omaha to the business prosperity of New-York.

In 1890 the failure of Baring Brothers, who were heavily interested in improvements in the River Plate, precipitated a crisis which has lasted practically to the present time. Immediately before the crisis prices of city property and agricultural lands had risen to fabulous figures; but in the last five years there has been a steady weeding out of all the weaklings, with the result that to-day the country is on a solid basis. The times are full of returning prosperity, and, as the people have been forced to learn economy in the last five years, the republics promises to acquire a great accumulation of wealth. The value of exports has increased, the value of imports has decreased, and the balance of trade is bringing gold into the country. The gold premium is slowly falling.

The National Government is engaged in the conversion of the national and provincial foreign debt, thus demonstrating the desire of the Argentine people to fulfill their foreign obligations and guarantee investments of foreign capital. If great American capitalists are induced to investigate the possibilities of Argentina, the result will be the investment of large sums and the development of many dormant resources of the country. Investments in real estate alone will give a return of 12 per cent., while mortgages on first-class city property, based upon 50 per cent. of the assessed valuation, give a return of 10 per cent. One of the most profitable enterprises which could be established here would be a loan and mortgage agency, for the investment of American capital in real estate.

The greatest opportunity, however, for the extension of trade with these republics, lies with the American manufacturers. If they issued catalogues in Spanish, and established agencies for the purpose of bringing their goods to the attention of the South American consumer, they would reap a large harvest.

Lying at the very door of the United States are the vast markets of South America, the greatest of all in Brazil, and the River Plate, yet the bulk of the trade is controlled by England, Germany, and France, the statistics showing an absurdly small proportion of American merchandise imported. The greatest proportion of the imports from the United States is composed of merchandise peculiar to North America, such as lumber, kerosene oil, and certain classes of cotton goods. The American manufacturer has been asleep, he has not realized his opportunities, for to-day he need only to stretch out his hand in order to grasp these rich markets.

One of the great drawbacks to the development of trade between the United States and these countries has been the lack of a line of mail steamers sailing on fixed dates from North to South American ports, and vice versa. The best investment which could be made for the United States would be to grant a small subsidy to a line of mail steamers trading with this part of the world. The great nations of Europe have for many years maintained subsidized lines to South America. The Argentines have under consideration the establishment of a subsidized line of fast mail steamers flying the Argentine flag. They know that such a line will facilitate the exportation of wool and fully realize that in the increased development of trade, they will find more than compensation for the moderate subsidy that they propose to give.

The American farmer who cannot raise wheat and place it in Chicago below fifty cents per bushel, without loss, would do well to consider the question of emigration to the Argentine Republic, where land is rich, and wheat can be raised with good profit at forty-five cents a bushel. This country is the agricultural El Dorado. With agriculture is closely allied the raising of cattle and sheep. The wealthiest ranchmen in the world live in the Argentine Republic. With its freedom from snow and frost, with its nutritious grasses, growing all the year round, and its magnificent climate, the conditions of the ranchman's life are easy and profitable.

A comparatively new development is the trade in live cattle and sheep between the Argentine Republic and Europe. The prices of live stock are so low when compared with the value of cattle in countries north of the equator, that in the near future live cattle may be exported from here to New-York.

Competition in agriculture and manufactures in the United States is becoming so intense that people will look about for a civilized part of the world where the conditions of life are easier and where the returns for a man's labor are more than sufficient to keep him out of the hands of the mortgage sharks. In the Argentine Republic these conditions exist. Americans would do well to take advantage of them.

Stopped Sunday Rowing Race.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 10.—The double-scull championship match between "Jake" Gaudaur and James Rogers and Bubear and Haines, arranged yesterday, was called off last night, owing to the fact that Mayor McDonald positively refused to permit the race to come off Sunday. It is presumed he took his cue from Gov. Culberson. Gaudeur and the other oarsmen left last night for their homes.

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ADMIRAL CARPENTER RELIEVED

His Wife Being Ill, He Asked to be Recalled to This Country—Commodore F. V. McNair to Succeed Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Orders have been issued by Secretary Herbert relieving Rear Admiral Carpenter from command of the Asiatic station. This action was taken at Admiral Carpenter's request, as his wife was ill, and he wished to be with her. His place will be filled by Commodore F. V. McNair, at present President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board, who will leave this city for his station Nov. 13.

Secretary Herbert said to-night that Rear Admiral Carpenter would have been detached, under ordinary circumstances, just before his retirement, which will take place in February next. After he reaches this country he will be placed on waiting orders.

During the period he has been in command of the Asiatic station—about one year—Admiral Carpenter has done a good deal toward protecting the lives of American citizens and missionaries, whose safety has been jeopardized by the recent serious troubles in China.

The cruiser Olympia, which has arrived at Yokohama, will be the new flagship of the Asiatic station, relieving the Baltimore from that duty. The latter vessel will return to San Francisco, she having been absent from this country for more than two years. After an extensive overhauling, it is said the Baltimore may be assigned as the flagship of the Pacific station, in place of the Philadelphia.

Besides the Olympia, the Asiatic fleet consists of the Charleston, Machias, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, Detroit, and Monocacy. The Monocacy is the only old vessel in the lot, but she is of light draught, and is very serviceable in shallow waters. The Olympia will be the best type of the up-to-date cruisers in that part of the world, and will no doubt attract much attention.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE'S ROMANTIC STORY

How He Entertained, Not an Angel, but a Brother-in-Law, Unawares.

Charles Caverno in The Dartmouth.

The eulogy of Choate on Webster took place at the commencement at Dartmouth College in 1853. I had a little personal experience then that has had some interest to myself. I stood during the delivery of that eulogy in one of the windows on the west side of the church, most of the time with one foot on the window sill and one on the railing of a pew. Other students were wedged into the window as tight as we could be. Outside, a farmer-looking man had got a narrow plank and fastened one end of it against the chapel, and the other lay on the window sill. The man lay prone on it. It was an uncomfortable position, for it slanted down toward the chapel rather steeply. He meant to see and hear Choate, and, under ordinary circumstances, his plan would have succeeded. But, alas for him! our legs were numerous and opaque. He might as well have been at home as there.

By and by he said to me: "Won't you give me your hand and help me up? If I can get one hand on the window case, I can put a foot on my plank and stand up." I answered, rather gruffly: "You better stay where you are—you'll pull us all out of the window." A few moments afterward he said: "Young man, I tell you if you will help me up, I can hang on, and I want to see and hear Rufus Choate as much as you do." Well, that was a centre shot, and down went my hand and he came up and hung on, his three hours, and heard Mr. Choate.

Some years afterward I went to a Vermont village to visit a young lady, whose society was somewhat agreeable to me, and she introduced me to her elder brother. In our conversation, he told me how years before he had made friends with a Dartmouth student, and heard Mr. Choate. The moral to all which is—it is best to be civil to everybody, for you don't know who will be your brother-in-law.

The next day after the eulogy, I rode in the same car with Mr. Choate to Concord. He slumped into a seat, and read the most of the way. He spoke briefly to all callers, and evidently preferred, as well as he might, to be alone. Ross, the soap man, came into the car, and tried his oratory on him. I think Choate was pleased with the rhetorical exhibition, for he bought two cakes of soap.

You don't know Ross, the soap man? Alas the caducity of fame! He was the greatest orator among the commencement peddlers of forty years ago.

AT THE MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL

The Elective System as Viewed by Director M. E. Wadsworth.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Nov. 10.—An interesting paper on "The Elective System as Adopted in the Michigan Mining School," by M. E. Wadsworth, Ph. D., Director, has lately appeared in The American Geologist, The Engineering and Mining Journal, and The Michigan Moderator. In it the writer traces the growth of the elective system as applied to general, or literary and scientific education, showing that it has consisted of two main features—first, essential studies, or those necessary to maintain the scholarship of the school in question; second, sequence of studies.

In engineering schools, not even excepting that at Harvard, the required studies form the greater part of the entire engineering course, while in the case of general or literary education the number of studies considered essential is usually diminished to a very few. The Mining School is now attempting to apply the same methods to technical or engineering education to a much greater degree than has heretofore been practiced in such schools. The only required studies are elementary geology and elementary principles of mining. It will readily be seen that those are considered essential when the nature of the school is taken into account. Except for these two, which form one full course, the student is allowed unrestricted freedom of choice in the sixteen different subjects announced, from which he may make up his eighteen courses for a B. S. degree, or twenty-two for an E. M. degree. Thus the individuality of the student and the modern demand for specialization of work are taken into account. Something may be lost in breadth, but much is gained in depth.

F. W. McNair, Professor of Physics and Mathematics, has under way, in the immediate vicinity of the school, some investigations of the magnetic field of the earth, with an object of determining the relation between the field and the different strata and lava flows.

The work of the Fall term opened with the following appointments: Arthur Edmund Seaman, S. B., Assistant Professor in Mineralogy and Geology; William J. Sutton, Assistant in Mineralogy and Geology; Frederick P. Burrall, E. M., and Burton T. Seeley, E. M., Assistants in Chemistry; James Fisher, E. M., Assistant in Physics and Mathematics; John Knox, Assistant in Physics; Frederick W. Hoar, Assistant in Mining Engineering and Surveying; George Slock, Assistant in Drawing.

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CELEBRATION AT RUTGERS COLLEGE

Anniversary of the Granting of the Charter Observed.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 10.—Rutgers College this morning celebrated, with impressive services in Kirkpatrick Chapel, the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the granting of the college charter by William Franklin, the last Colonial Governor of New-Jersey. The chapel was filled with undergraduates, members of the alumni, and friends of the college.

Until within a few years the true history of the birth of Rutgers College was unknown. It was believed that the college began its life in 1771, and in 1871 the centennial of the institution was celebrated. Dr. Austin Scott, President of the college, has made a careful search for documents which might shed more light on its early history. This search has been rewarded with unexpected success.

In several copies of The New-York Mercury published in 1767 Dr. Scott found a call for a meeting of the Trustees of the college, then known as Queens College, to be held May 2 in that year. In this call it was stated that on Nov. 10, 1766, Queens College was granted the charter by Gov. William Franklin. These papers, faded and moldering with their great age, are still in existence.

In his address on "The Story of the Charter," Dr. Austin Scott said that the germinal thought out of which Rutgers grew had been imputed to Theodore James Frelinghuysen, the first of that illustrious name in American annals. He and Hendrick Fisher, an Elder in his church, went to New-York to share in the deliberations of that self-constituted body out of which grew the independent organization of the Reformed Church in America.

With this movement the first thought of the college was born. Theodore Frelinghuysen, a son of the original of that name, was granted a commission by an assembly of the progressive party of the Dutch to go to Holland to raise funds for the founding of the college, but he never came back. In the meantime determined opposition to the proposed college arose among a powerful element of the community, but in spite of this a charter was granted for the institution Nov. 10, 1766, by the Governor and Council of New-Jersey. This charter was given to the college, calling it Queens College, in honor of Charlotte, the Royal Consort.

Hendrick Fisher was elected the first President of the Board of Trustees.

A copy of the charter as amended in 1769 is now in Dr. Scott's possession.

An interesting part of the celebration this morning was the singing of the "Charter Day Hymn," composed by Prof. William Rankin Duryee especially for this service, which was the first observance of Charter Day. In honor of Martin Luther, whose birthday is the same as Rutgers, Luther's battle hymn, "Ein Feste Bing Ist Unser Gott," was sung in the original German by the college Glee Club.

The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. J. Douglas Adam, pastor of the Reformed Church on the Heights, Brooklyn.

FRATERNITIES AT UNION

Many Freshmen Initiated—Banquet with Many Guests Absent.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—College work was resumed Wednesday after a short recess for election. There will be no other intermission until Thanksgiving.

The following students have been initiated into the various fraternities; all are freshmen except those mentioned otherwise: Alpha Delta Phi—Lucius C. Barry, Harold J. Hinman, Robert N. Huntley, Wentworth Tuckes, James M. Van Der Veer, Frederick Niles, Willard J. Stone. Sigma Phi—Walter G. Kellog. Psi Upsilon—W. E. Brown, George C. Foote, George S. Haggart, Stephen C. Nedbury, Morton N. Price, John E. Sawyer, John L. Sherwood, Edward W. Strong. Delta Upsilon—C. W. Lockwood, W. R. Nellis, W. L. Guernsey, S. Gage, D. W. Noel. Phi Gamma Delta—A. N. Blodgett, '97; R. N. Eames, C. French, E. E. Sampher, C. C. Lord. Phi Delta Theta—Wallace E. Failing, Robert C. Gamble, A. J. Hensley, Chi Psi—Harry W. Furman, '97; Le Roy Bradford, Julian Y. Aquileia, W. M. Wilson, A. O. Casey, L. D. Bray, H. J. Bonesteel, George E. Sage. Kappa Alpha—Arthur B. Laurence, John McE. Pruyn. Delta Phi—George W. Mendell.

It has been decided to build a residence for Dr. J. L. Patterson, Professor of Mathematics. It will stand a short distance back from the avenue of elms leading from Union Avenue toward Memorial Hall.

Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore, who occupies the Chair of Latin Language and Literature, was married Thursday to Miss Fannie Hart Vail of Troy. Prof. and Mrs. Ashmore have sailed for Europe, and will remain in Greece and Rome until next August.

The Alpha Province Convention of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity met on Thursday and Friday with the Beta Chapter at Union. The reports of delegates from the thirteen chapters were very gratifying, as they showed a marked advance both financially and numerically. The sessions were occupied with business, but time was found for a reception at the home of President Raymond, a visit to the electric works, and a banquet. The next convention will be held at Brown University.

The freshman banquet was held in this city Friday evening, but as many of them had been captured by the sophomores, the affair was not very successful.

AT ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY

Result of a Closely Contested Election in the Senior Class.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The senior election, Thursday morning, was closely contested. The following-named officers were chosen: President—F. L. Lawson, Phothepian; Vice President—W. C. Daly; Secretary—A. D. Richards, D. K. E.; Treasurer—L. E. Grady, Phothepian; Historian—W. D. Robinson, Delta Upsilon; Orator—R. B. English, Phothepian; Prophet—Ray Bacon, Psi Upsilon; Poet—C. E. Parker; Master of Ceremonies—F. J. Wallis, D. K. E.; Bone Orator—G. P. Huntington, Psi Upsilon; Pipe Orator—George O'Brien, Delta Upsilon; Pipe Orator—W. M. Glass, Theta Delta Chi; Chorister—E. G. Barnum, Phothepian; Toastmaster—H. W. Martens, Delta Upsilon; Member College Executive Committee—G. B. Miller, Psi Upsilon. The Writers' Club of the university held its first meeting at the residence of Instructor Gray, Friday evening. Its officers are: President—H. L. Gray, '97; Vice President—Tompkins, eclectic; Secretary—Arnold, '98. These officers, together with Prof. J. H. Gilmore and Mr. Gray, of the Faculty, constitute the Executive Committee. The charter members were named from among the students who have manifested literary ability by Prof. Gilmore and Mr. Gray. New members will be chosen by the club itself.

Several of the university extension lectures were omitted this week, because of the three lectures given by Prof. John Fiske at the new Berith Kodesh Temple. Prof. Fiske spoke Monday evening on "The Mystery of Evil," Tuesday evening on "The Cosmic Roots of Love and Self-Sacrifice," and Wednesday evening on "The Evolution of Reality in Religion."

President Hill has been invited to deliver a commercial address at the next general meeting of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. William H. McElroy of New-York will also speak on some general subject.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

109—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Elmira, Horsehead Railroad Company. 14—Carrington vs. Silver. 15—City of Carlinsead vs. Kutnow. 15—Lehn & Fink vs. United States. 16—United States vs. Burr & Hardwick. 17—New-York Lighterage Company vs. steamship Hogarth. 18—New-York Lighterage Company vs. Hogan. 19—Burrill vs. Cressman. 20—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Euripides. 21—Daniels vs. Lefavour.

Motion Calendar—1—Potter vs. steamship Majestic. 2—Saunders vs. Munson. 3—Thompson vs. Jennings. 4—Ecaubert vs. Appleton. 5—Appleton vs. Ecaubert. 6—Morse, for ship Sintram. 7—Barber Asphalt Paving Company vs. Oclasz. 8—Union Paper Bag Machine Company vs. Waterbury. 9—Armstrong vs. steamship Circassia. 10—Anderson vs. Mackay. 11—Henderson vs. 300 Tons of Iron Ore. 12—Zimmermann vs. United States. 13—Riker vs. steamboat Elberon. 14—Barney Dumping Company vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 1 P. M. Equity calendar.

1—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 23—Blauvelt vs. Interior Conduit and Insulation Company. 24—Harrman vs. Fahys. 25—Excelsior Guard and Hatch Cover Company vs. Foote. 48—Boody vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. 41—Lissburger vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 2—National Machine Company vs. Brewster. 3—Hummel vs. Gaggenheimer. 4—Huber vs. same. 5—Beyer vs. same. 6—Adler vs. same. 7—Reichenbach vs. same. 8—Goldy vs. same. 9—Thompson and Norris Company vs. California Vintage Company. 11—Salomon vs. Garvin Machine Company. 12—A. B. Dick Company vs. Henry. 13—Lawson Consolidated Store Service Company vs. Finlay Brothers. 15—McKay vs. Copeland Lasting Machine Company and Bay State Shoe and Leather Company. 16—Read, Holiday, & Sons vs. Paul Schulze-Berge. 18—Foster, Paul, & Co., vs. Wertheimer. 21—North British Rubber Company vs. Jandorf. 22—Volkmann vs. Dehnoff. 25—Office Specialty Manufacturing Company vs. Cooke & Cobb Co. 26—Matthews and Willard Manufacturing Company vs. Hogg. 27—Same vs. same. 31—Essick Printing Telegraph Company vs. New-York Times Publishing Company and American Type Telegraph Intervenor. 33—Badgerow vs Manhattan Trust Company. 34—Mackaye vs. Malloy. 35—Same vs. same. 36—Naufville vs. New-York and Northern Railway Company. 37—Hostetter Company vs. Becker. 38—Taylor vs. Blue Ridge Marble Company. 39—Hostetter Company vs. Bauer. 40—Same vs. Bower. 42—Same vs. Sommers. 44—Shaw vs. Cranford. 46—Phipps vs. National Conduit Manufacturing Company. 47—Goodenough vs. Cary.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—1—Consolidated Electric Light Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company. 2—Draper vs. Collier.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

160—Saville vs. steamship Bovic. 172—Whitman vs. Vanderbilt. 173—Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. ferryboat Bergen. 174—Serviss vs. Ferguson. 176—Mylotte vs. de Pinillos. 177—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger vs. National Steamship Company. 178—Goldsmith vs. same. 179—Payne vs. Ralli. 180—Hastorf vs. tug H. A. Crawford. 184—Ramsey vs. scow K No. 2. 186—Newtown Creek Tow Company vs. ship Cairniehill. 187—Boston Tow Boat Company vs. ship W. D. Wallett. 188—Abramson vs. tug H. D. McCord. 189—Sullivan vs. ship Cairniehill.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

73—Barker vs. Cunard Steamship Company. 90—Eiseman vs. Heine. 91—Hanrahan vs. The Mayor, &c. 92—Ryan vs. same. 93—Boyd vs. De Lancey. 76—Naughton vs. Volin. 69—Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Leale. 51—Livingston vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 88—Callahan vs. Crow. 94—Astoria Veneer Mills vs. Loeschen. 96—Harding vs. Elliott. 84—Bowery Bank vs. Gerety. 79—Geis vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 56—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Lipmes

ARE WEAK IN THE CENTRE

The Principal Fault with Yale's Football Eleven.

STUDENTS FEAR PRINCETON WILL WIN

But with Two Weeks' Practice It Is Hoped the Team Will Round into Championship Form.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—Since Nov. 5 the football team has been practicing in secret for an hour each afternoon. The field has been regularly opened to the public at 3 o'clock, however, and a chance afforded for watching the second half of the practice against the "college," or scrub, eleven. The following men, comprising the team and two first substitutes, have gone to a special training table at the New-Haven House: H. Cross, '96; W. Cross, '96; R. Sheldon, '98 S.; J. O. Rodgers, '98; Bass, '97; Murphy, '97; Hinkey, '97; Fincke, '97; Jerrems, '96 S.; De Witt, '96; Yetton, '97 S.; Chadwick, '97, and Capt. Thorne, '96.

The idea is to give these men a change of diet for the two weeks intervening before the Princeton game.

There has been a small army of coachers in town trying to get the team into championship form. Corbin, Knapp, Tompkins, Richards, Hartwell, Graves, Hinkey, Greenway, and Adee were seen at the field working over the men for all they were worth. They seem to have effected some slight improvement, but it is most evident that the team is fatally weak in the centre. In the game with the Carlisle School the Indians broke clear through the Yale centre time and time again, and were only prevented from scoring by Fincke's magnificent tackling. More than this, however, when Yale had the ball the Carlisle guards repeatedly broke through and downed the runner. Chadwick has developed into a fairly strong man, but unless H. Cross and Sheldon take an unexpected brace their opponents will simply "play horse" with them in the Princeton game.

Bass, who has been laid up for some time, is at left end again, though he is unable to put up a very fast game because of a broken hand, which bothers him greatly. Louis Hinkey, at right end, is better than ever before, and is in first-class condition. During the practice this week a kicking game has prevailed to a great extent, with the result of bringing out several good substitute ends. Hazen and Scranton are the best of these by far.

De Witt was slightly injured in the Carlisle game, but is in good trim again. Thorne has played but little since the Williams game, though his knee has ceased to trouble him. Meantime the race between Yetton and Jerrems for full back grows most exciting. Jerrems is at present a slight favorite, but both men are putting up a hard game.

The schedule has been changed, and the team will play the Orange Athletic Club at Manhattan Field on the 16th. As Orange played a tie game with Princeton and scored 12 points on Yale, this game should afford a very good opportunity to judge of Yale's chances against the orange and black on Nov. 23. The college, on the whole, is not nearly so sanguine of victory as it was two weeks ago, and Yale men will probably be very unwilling to give odds on the big game.

BRACING HARVARD'S TEAM.

The Football Eleven Improving Rapidly Under Hard Coaching.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—The first thing the Harvard coachers did when they got the football squad together Monday last was to tell the players that they thought they had disgraced Harvard by losing courage in the Princeton game. They gave the team as severe a talking to as possible and sent the men off on a long run, which exhausted them quite as much as a whole afternoon's practice would have done.

The coachers met Monday night and elected Mr. Lorin F. Deland head coach. Mr. Deland is not a Harvard man, but he has been active in coaching the Harvard team for the last three seasons. He has invented the strategic plays which Harvard uses and has largely developed the Harvard style of offensive play. Wednesday there was a coach for every man on the 'Varsity eleven, and most of them put on football clothes and played opposite the men they were coaching.

The first thing that Mr. Deland attended to was the matter of preventing the opposing eleven from breaking through and blocking punts. The whole of Tuesday afternoon was devoted to that. At first the second eleven broke through with exasperating regularity, but before long the 'Varsity got to be really respectable, and enabled "Charlie" Brewer to get in some good punts.

On defensive play, the 'Varsity improved a bit, though Thursday the second eleven scored by reason of Gonterman's finding an opening by Donald, and running forty yards for a touch-down.

It is not to be denied, however, that circumstances have taken a more favorable turn, chiefly because the players realize their weakness and are working their hardest to alleviate it. Several changes in the make-up have been made and tried during the week. Tuesday, Capt. Brewer dislocated his finger bone, so he had to lay off. Gerrish Newell, who has been his substitute right along, has done very well in his place.

It looks as though Wrightington was sure of his place on the eleven as half back instead of Gonterman. He has played there all the week and has improved steadily. Dunlop will from now on be the regular full back. He is undoubtedly the best rushing full back in the college.

An attempt has been made, without much success, to find a new left tackle. As yet they do not seem to do any better than Hallowell and Stevenson. Rice is the man the coaches have had in mind. He has been substitute guard, but is not needed there now. He is a six-footer, built something like Anse Beard, last year's Yale tackle. He is not a clever player, because he lacks experience, and it is doubtful if he will be good enough at any time this season.

What rejoices the students' hearts is the fact that Norton Shaw, last year's right guard, is once more on his feet and playing football. He is doing wonders to strengthen the centre. He toys with any opponent that is put against him, and never seems to get tired. He is just now a blessing to the Harvard team. Shaw's namesake, the centre rush, has also been laid up with a bad shoulder, but he is now out again and playing in his old-time form. With such a centre as Holt or Doucher and the two Shaws, Harvard can reckon on having no repetition of the breaking through on punts such as happened at Princeton.

NEW LIFE AT PRINCETON.

Victory over Harvard Has Spurred on the Football Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—The unexpected victory over the crimson has given a new life to football at Princeton. When the season opened, Princeton supporters entertained little hope of winning the championship from Yale, and later, when the Harvard game was arranged, the wise ones said it was but adding another defeat to the Tigers' unhappy season. That the latter contest has turned out to Princeton's credit is considerable of a revelation of the strength of the Tiger team, and now Princeton students will go up to Manhattan Field on Nov. 23 with their souls full of hope.

Several men will be tried for the left end position. The most promising are Knight, Thompson, and Johnston, with Thompson a shade the best player. Johnston has had long experience on the scrub and as a substitute for the 'Varsity, and is now playing his fourth year. He is a hard, conscientious worker, and if this be taken as a standard of merit, no player on the Princeton gridiron deserves a place on the 'Varsity more than the lanky Southerner. Thompson is also a player of experience, having tried for the team for two seasons before the present one. He shows remarkable ability at times, but has never yet reached the high standard required of first-class 'Varsity men.

Brokaw is another player to be considered in this connection. He has given up hope of making the team at quarter, but will work hard for a place at end from now on.

Capt. Lea is still out of the game. Tyler is playing his position. The latter is a junior, and has played two seasons previous to this year. His defensive game is strong, but he is by no means the equal of Lea on the aggressive. Cochran, right end, captains the team in Lea's absence.

Aside from Lea and Hearn, the line has practiced as if it faced the crimson. Barring accidents, it will meet Yale with the same personnel.

Suter and Poe are alternating at quarter back. Poe has shown considerable improvement in the recent practice, and is likely to give the tawny-haired hero of the Harvard game a lively race during the next ten days. Suter's work against the crimson was unexceptionable, but his more recent play has not been so good. Poe is something of a veteran, and it will take Suter's very best game to keep the place. Baird is a sure winner for full back, unless injured before the big game. The young freshman shows a cool head in the most trying circumstances. His catching is sure and his tackling can be relied on. He hits the line hard, seldom failing to gain.

The halves are by no means so certain to remain in the custody of their present holders. Rosengarten is likely to play, as he put up a star game against Harvard. But he is the most frequently injured man in the team and it will be a marvel if he goes through the next two weeks without being relegated to the hospital list. At right half back things are different. Armstrong has not made the progress he showed the first of the season, and is by no means sure of playing against the blue. He shows signs of overtraining, and with a few days' rest it is hoped that he will put up his old-time game. Failing in this, Bannard will have a good chance to go into the Yale game. Edwards is also a likely man, and has had experience.

The policy of light training and few games will be carried through to the end of the season. With the Cornell game off their hands, Princeton players will meet no other team before the championship contest, the fear of injuries to the men inducing Manager Millbank to be content with a short schedule. The first three days of the coming week will be spent in rest, and the men will be allowed to go to their homes, if not too far distant, for a change of air. Then vigorous work will begin, and the coachers will not let up on the men till the eleven is rounded into championship form.

SATURATED WITH FOOTBALL.

The Explanation of Pennsylvania's Poor Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—There has been much adverse and undeserved criticism of the University of Pennsylvania for the action of their Faculty Advisory Committee on Athletics in canceling Pennsylvania's game with the Boston Athletic Association in New-York on Tuesday. The burden of these criticisms has been, that the Faculty's action was a subterfuge to avoid playing a game in which the athletic authorities feared defeat. While there may be room for adverse criticism of the Faculty's action, it is unjust to attribute such a motive to the management.

It is a fact that the team, the coachers, and the alumni advisers all contested the Faculty's action to the last, and it was because of this contest that the action was so tardy. It was proposed by the Faculty to take such a step prior to the game with Chicago. It was so vigorously opposed by the team and coachers, that the idea was abandoned. The team was in such evident condition in the Chicago game to play, while there was an utter lack of substitutes of any kind or description, that the Faculty reasserted its intention with regard to the Boston game immediately after the completion of the Chicago match.

The condition in which the Pennsylvania eleven has been is a most unique one. Many of the men have not been so much physically unable to play as they have been mentally. The work this year has not been nearly so severe as in previous years, but there has been such an absolute lack of substitutes of any description that all the men were compelled to play each day in practice, and were kept all the time with the game in mind. They thus became mentally saturated with football, if such a term can be used, with the result that they were mentally unfit to do the work which was prescribed for them.

This is the explanation of the poor showing of the team, rather than poor physical condition, for the men who were merely in poor physical condition have regularly done the best work of the team. Particularly was this noticeable in the case of Brooke, of Woodruff and Wharton, and of Williams. The only fault which characterized their work was a lack of "steam," while the remainder of the team were criticised for a lack of "vim."

During the next two weeks the men will be frequently taken away from the city for short trips of a day or two, during which their minds will get a chance to be diverted from football. Before the Harvard game, probably, they will be taken away for four or five days and given a complete change of scene, when it is expected the team will recover. It is not thought that the chances of success are lost or really in serious jeopardy.

There seems now to be no question about how the men will play. Bull, Wharton, and Woodruff will comprise the centre, and Wagonhurst and Farrar the tackles. Dickson will play one end, and Gilbert probably the other, with Blair and Minds at half back, and Brooke and Williams at full and quarter, respectively. This combination is not as strong as last year, though if they regain shape, they will play better football. The absence of Knipe will be seriously felt, though it is unlikely to prove a bar to success. Unless Harvard improves very much, or Pennsylvania fails utterly to regain condition, it is thought that the team will succeed in defeating the crimson. One thing is pretty well established, and that is the belief that Harvard will present just about a 50 per cent. better game against Pennsylvania than they did against Princeton.

ROSE WAS NOT IN EARNEST.

The Opinion Formed by Clyde Yachtsmen When He Challenged.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Nov. 2.—Clyde yachtsmen are much exercised at present over the possible meeting of the Defender and Valkyrie at New-York next Summer. Opinion favors the belief that Defender will not be launched while Valkyrie remains at New-York and on your side the Atlantic. In confirmation of this opinion, it is known that Mr. Watson regards the comparative speed of Valkyrie and Defender as an open question which Americans have no desire to close. Mr. Watson could see what American yachtsmen could see for themselves, that over parts of the course during the contest Valkyrie left Defender faster than Defender at any time left Valkyrie. On the day of the first race, when, after the start, both cutters were left unhampered, the commanding lead which Valkyrie took and kept over miles proved her to be as fast as, if not faster than, Defender, and some of our racing Captains cannot understand how Valkyrie, with her lead, allowed Defender to get away. Capt. Haff will confess that Clyde Center of the Britannia would not have given the Defender the same chance.

Some of the Clyde yachtsmen have come to the opinion given of Mr. Rose's challenge at the time it was made, and which was, that Mr. Rose was not in earnest. His audacity has not saved him from severe remarks, and his conduct in the matter of the challenge is regarded as that of a "cad."

The unwillingness to order new yachts to be built under the new rule creates a painful stagnation in the yacht-building yards. Orders for five and smaller raters are dropping in, but the prospect is anything but bright for our next yachting season.

The present difficulty is getting the small raters sold. On the Clyde, racing luggers, with and without fins and bulb keels, are on sale by the dozen. The one designer for a class "fad" which ran riot last Spring seems to be completely exploded in the Clyde and elsewhere. The difficulty in selling small racing machines is aggravated by the fact that they are neither safe nor comfortable. Linton Hope, the designer of the type of the most dangerous machines, frankly explained that his own boats could not be handled except by thoroughly trained men. As an old and hardy yacht sailor remarked, he could see no other use for last season's novelties than splitting them into firewood. In the course of a few days arrangements for building will have to be made, and commissions may be expected.

HALF-RATERS AT BOSTON.

Several of the Little Yachts Ordered for Next Season.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The establishment of a "half-rater," or 15-foot class in Boston, under Seawanhaka-Corinthian rules, seems a certainty for the coming season. Seven or eight boats have already been ordered, and yachtsmen in clubs outside the one where the movement originated are taking the matter up and proposing to build.

The recently-formed Massachusetts Yacht Racing Association will be asked to recognize the class. There is therefore sport ahead for those who enjoy small boat sailing either as participants or spectators.

The movement started in the Cohasset Club, and some seven or eight of its members have placed orders for boats with James McIntyre, who, it is understood, will build ten boats and take his chances on customers for those not already spoken for. The boats will be from a design by W. P. Stephens of North and Stream, designer of the Ethelwyn, and will be similar to the little craft which so handsomely defeated Spruce IV. in the international races. They will be of less expensive construction, however, as the cost of each boat is understood to be within $200.

The "Adams Boys" are among those considering the matter of building, and if they decide favorably some half a dozen of their friends will follow suit. In this case the probability of sending the best of the boats to New-York to compete in the Seawanhaka trials for an international defender against Mr. Brand and his new boat would be a strong one. The Cohasset boats will be 15 feet water line, 25 feet over all, of moderate beam, light draught, and with weighted centreboards. The Adams boys, if they build, will undoubtedly go to Arthur Binney for their boat, for the Rooster, which in their hands headed the 20-foot catboat class last season, was from his designs.

Seawanhaka Yacht Club Meeting.

The fifth regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for the year 1895 will be held at the Hotel Brunswick to-morrow, at 8:30 o'clock P. M. The challenges for 1896 for the Seawanhaka International Cup for half-raters will be presented, and the adoption of the several proposed amendments to the by-laws will be moved.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT LIKELY.

Slosson, Schaefer, and Ives Will Probably Meet Soon.

After a month or more of negotiations, mostly of an unpleasant character, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company is in a fair way to bring off a couple of balk-line billiard tournaments, in which Slosson, Schaefer, and Ives will appear. Until last Saturday, Ives had steadily refused to enter the manufacturers' tournaments, but he was finally induced by A. F. Troescher to agree to take part in games against Slosson and Schaefer. If the tourneys be held, $2,000 will be offered for each. One will begin Nov. 25, in New-York, and the other Dec. 9, at Chicago.

By way of practice, Ives will play a five nights' game with Gallagher, the latter to play 1,200 points against the Young Napoleon's 3,000. It will be for a purse offered by Maurice Daly, and will begin to-night at Daly's Academy. Each night Ives will play for 600 and his opponent for 240. Judging from the fact that Ives averaged a fraction over 85 in a game of 600 points Saturday, he may be considered already in good practice.

The tournaments announced by Ives and Daly will take place under modified conditions. Entries may be limited to the short stops, and the players will be handicapped. "We are going," said Daly, "to have games in which there will be contests. Games that are one-sided are uninteresting, no matter how well played. Who cares to see a game when he knows the result before play begins? Handicaps will in time be adopted for all tournaments excepting championship affairs. There are plenty of billiard players in the country, but only three that would have any chance in games where no odds were conceded."

Swimming at New Manhattan.

Members of the New Manhattan Athletic Club enjoyed an entertainment of six events, held in their spacious water tank yesterday afternoon. The 100-foot swimming race was won by Arthur Heine, with J. Frawley second and C. L. Greenhall third. Time—0:25. The tub race at the same distance was won by T. B. Reynolds, T. Ward second, H. Anderson third. Time—0:45. Arthur Heine won the 100-yard swimming race, with C. L. Greenhall second and Dr. C. T. Adams third. Time—1:37 2-5. D. J. Barry won at diving through the eighteen-inch ring, each man being allowed three trials. T. B. Reynolds was second and M. Metzler third. The other competitors were C. L. Greenhall and H. Anderson. In diving for distance, Dr. C. T. Adams won, with 100 feet, the length of the tank. W. D. Bradley was second, with 60 feet, and T. Ward third, with 45 feet. The entertainment wound up with a hurdle race of 200 feet over ten hurdles. It was won by M. Metzler, D. J. Barry second, and T. Ward third. Time—1:15 3-5.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

Leaders in the Bank and Drug Clerks' Tourneys.

The Bank Clerks' Bowling Association are scarcely more than fairly started in their annual bowling tournament, as they have only had a chance to play but two games each, with the exceptions of the Mercantile National and Mechanics' National, the former having played three games and the latter one. The top score has been made by the Bank for Savings, and much is expected of this team before the Winter is over. The general impression is that the real battle for supremacy will be between the Bank for Savings, Mount Morris, Chase, Park, and American Exchange National, as they have all showed over 700 in each game they bowled.

The standing of the competing teams to date is as follows:

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Chase National Bank	2	0	846
Citizens' Savings Bank	2	0	707
Mount Morris	2	0	784
Importers and Traders' Nat'l.	2	0	776
Park National	2	0	746
Hamilton	2	0	677
American Exchange National.	1	1	806
Bank of America	1	1	725
Bank for Savings	1	1	863
Sub-Treasury of the U. S.	1	1	722
Union Square	1	1	697
Mercantile National	1	2	738
Mechanics' National	0	1	649
First National	0	2	691
Bank of the Republic	0	2	683
Southern National	0	2	672
Continental National	0	2	658
Western National	0	2	620

The Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, which rolls at Reid's Alleys, 108 Church street, has advanced in its championship schedule. The competing clubs have played anywhere from two to six games, while one or two have played from eight to ten games. Thus far the best form has been shown by the Dodge & Olcott team, which have won six straight victories, and have yet to meet with their first defeat. The record up to date is:

DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost	High Score.
McKesson & Robbins	7	1	704
Dodge & Olcott	6	0	779
Whitall, Tatum, & Co.	4	2	711
Colgate & Co.	3	1	777
Park, Davis & Co.	3	1	763
Marck & Co.	3	2	710
Bruen, Hitchey, & Co.	2	0	683
Max Zeller	2	2	718
Power & Weightman	2	3	695
R. W. Robinson & Son	1	1	678
Seabury & Johnson	1	3	632
Tarrant & Co.	1	3	621
Schieffelin & Co.	1	5	609
Lampman & Kemp	0	4	629
Lazell, Dally, & Co.	0	4	600

The past week has been a most active one on Brooklyn alleys, and the large number of high team and individual scores has had a tendency to stimulate a greater interest than the sport has ever before enjoyed. The wheelmen have played the first round, and the colors of the Bushwick, Brooklyn, and Liberty are in the van. The Bushwick boys made phenomenal record in their first game, and "Tommy" Morgan easily won for THE NEW-YORK TIMES high-average medal.

Waverly, Reinecke, and Metropolitan are bunched in the leading positions of the Carruthers National.

The Inter-Club League tourneys have attracted little attention thus far at the big social clubs, but with the election settled and the Union Leaguers anxious for a chance at the Midwoods, there is certain to be a return of the rivalry which existed in former years. The records of some of the tourneys are:

LONG ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF CYCLING CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bushwick Wheelmen	2	0	930
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	2	0	761
Liberty Wheelmen	2	0	725
Columbia Wheelmen	1	1	750
Kings County Wheelmen	1	1	700
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	0	2	733
Pequod Wheelmen	0	2	699

CARRUTHERS NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Waverly	5	1	900
Reinecke	4	0	849
Metropolitan	4	0	832
Salamander	3	1	870
Adelphi	3	1	863
Orchard	3	1	859
Osceola	3	1	853
Herkimer	3	1	815
Alert	3	2	837
South Paw	2	2	880
Qui Vive	2	2	849
Prospect	2	2	825
Aurora	2	2	801
Clover	2	4	812
Pearless	1	3	878
Echo	1	3	780
Ansonia	1	3	754
Pelham	1	3	746
Nassau	0	4	810
Bushwick	0	4	761
A., N. & Co.	0	4	755

TWO GAMES FOR LIBERTYS.

Outplayed the Pequod Wheelmen in the Cyclers' Tourney.

The Liberty and Pequod Wheelmen completed the first round of the tournament of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs Saturday night. The Franklin alleys, on which the games were rolled, were well lined with an enthusiastic company of wheelmen, but the play of both teams was a disappointment, the Pequods showing especially poor form, and were easily taken into camp by the Libertys. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

LIBERTY W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	PEQUOD W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Tilden	2	4	161	Baker	2	5	157
Valentine	2	1	119	Powell	1	2	117
F. Winkler	1	4	134	Quinlan	1	2	111
A. Winkler	2	3	148	Forrest	2	4	135
McElroy	2	3	134	Carr	3	4	149
Total	9	15	696	Total	9	17	669

SECOND GAME.

LIBERTY W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	PEQUOD W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Tilden	3	4	154	Baker	2	2	130
Valentine	3	4	130	Powell	2	2	114
F. Winkler	0	5	132	Quinlan	3	2	128
A. Winkler	2	3	135	Forrest	0	6	131
McElroy	4	4	174	Carr	2	4	144
Total	11	19	725	Total	9	16	647

Nassau Boat Club Election.

The annual meeting of the Nassau Boat Club will be held at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street, this evening, at 8:30. The regular ticket nominated is:

For President—Albert E. Colfax; for Vice President—Clement March; for Secretary-Treasurer—Charles L. Burnham; for Captain—Frederick Vilmar; for Lieutenant—George Fisher Jacoby; for Trustees—J. H. Abeel, Jr., Thomas E. Deeley, J. W. Woore, H. P. Gibson, Dr. Emil Heuel.

Visitors to the Horse Show

will be interested in a display made by the GORHAM Co. of a great variety of articles in Sterling Silver and Sterling Silver Mountings, all ingeniously ornamented in designs suggestive of the horse and its equipment.

GORHAM Mfg. Co.
Silversmiths.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

MURPHY AND WELLS FELL.

The Judges, However, Declared the Latter the Winner over Bald.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 10.—"Eddie" Bald was beaten twice in the national circuit races in this city yesterday. Murphy outrode Bald for the five-mile National championship. The latter had the tandem position throughout the first three miles, and was forced to yield to Murphy for the last mile. As the pacemakers dropped, Bald came to the side of Murphy, and was beaten in a hard fight.

The third-of-a-mile race had a bad ending. At the start Kiser went to the front, and Bald followed him. Wells passed the two on the back stretch, and Kiser worked his way up to him. Around the turn Wells had the lead, and Murphy was just back of him, with Kiser and Cooper side by side. Bald then came from the rear and went rushing to the front. It is claimed that he "cut in," and that Cooper was rushed against Kiser, who was forced over against Murphy, causing Murphy and Wells to come together and fall.

Wells was given the race, with Bald second. Every man in the race questioned the judges' placings. The summary:

Third-Mile, Open, Class B.—Wells won, Bald second, Murphy third. Time—0:43 2-5.

Mile Handicap, Class B.—Campbell, Spokane, (85 yards,) won; Randall, Rochester, (100 yards,) second; Delmas, San José, (115 yards,) third. Time—2:08 3-5.

Five-Mile National Championship.—Murphy won, Bald second, Cooper third. Time—11:01 1-5.

Staubach's Century Again Postponed.

The inclement weather yesterday caused another postponement of the century run of the Eighth Battalion Bicycle Company. The tour was scheduled originally for the week previous, but the condition of the roads at that time prompted the management to announce a delay of one week. Capt. Charles Staubach, who has charge of the active arrangements of the run, said last evening that the tour would positively be made next Sunday, rain or shine. Many entries had been received, and these will hold over. The itinerary includes all the pretty towns on the direct route to Norfolk, Conn.

Cyclists' Bridge Tickets.

In answer to a petition from the Committee on Political Action of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, President James Howell of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees announced Saturday that special tickets in bunches or strips would be issued for cyclists crossing the bridge on the roadway. This will be a great accommodation to cyclists, who will not be compelled to dismount and buy a ticket.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—G. C. Badeau, who won the mileage medal offered for competition among the members of the Central Wheelmen of Brooklyn, had the trophy presented to him at the banquet of the club last Friday evening. The banquet was preceded by a theatre party. The evening's programme was arranged in celebration of the organization's very successful season.

—A week from next Thursday evening the Paramount Wheelmen will have their second monthly smoker, the programme for which has been prepared with extra care. Some of those expected to appear are "Pat" Sheehan, the Irish comedian; Joseph Miller, pianist; Edward Swan, soloist, and McLaughlin's banjo quartet.

—Miss M. L. Bockelman has been re-elected Captain of the Union Cycle Club of Brooklyn. Her reappointment, however, was attended with considerable excitement, the issue causing a battle of ballots between the bloomer and anti-bloomer factions. Miss Bockelman is the champion of the former, and she won by two votes.

—The well-known rider, A. Hargan of Newark, who was badly injured by a fall near Chester, N. J., about ten days ago, is slowly improving. Hargan was coasting down a steep hill, when his wheel struck a stone, and he was thrown into a gully. When found, he was unconscious, and badly bruised about the head and right side.

—Chess, pool, bowling, and whist will be the features of the Winter programme of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen. The Entertainment Committee is planning for a very lively season, the arrangements for the minstrel show in December now claiming most of their attention. The date for this event is the 11th.

—The New-Rochelle (N. Y.) Wheelmen have leased new clubrooms in the Lambden Building, in Bank Street. The officers elected on Thursday for the ensuing year were: Dr. Davenport, President; J. F. Fitzpatrick, Secretary; Banks H. Bouton, Treasurer, and Carl Kuchler, Captain.

—A meeting of the Transportation Committees of the League of American Wheelmen and the Cycle Board of Trade will probably be held in this city to-day. The carrying of bicycles on railroads will be the subject of the conference.

—Rainy weather is the arch enemy of cycling, which accounted for the absence of pedalers on the Boulevard yesterday, even after the clouds broke. The country roads were in such a condition that many runs had to be postponed.

—At a special meeting of the Belleville Wheelmen, held on Friday, W. D. Smith was elected President to succeed W. H. Winslow, who recently resigned.

—Earl and Relyea, the tandem cracks, will probably ride an exhibition mile at the Twenty-third Regiment games, on the 16th inst. They have applied for a sanction from the Racing Board.

—"Senator" Morgan advocates open professionalism and open amateurism, and does not believe that there is room for a middle class.

—Howard B. Davis will run again for the Presidency of the Bloomfield Cycling Association. He has already held the office two terms.

—An important meeting of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn will be held this evening, in Room 30, Eagle Building.

—M. L. Bridgeman of the Metropolitan Bicycle Club has been elected President of the Cyclists' Federation.

NEWS OF THE GOLFERS.

—The members of the Rockaway Hunt Club have been giving considerable attention to golf during the last month, and several interesting contests have been arranged for the present month. During October the principal events consisted of four handicap matches played Saturdays on the Cedarhurst links. The final match was between E. La Montagne, Jr., Dr. F. F. Brown, and E. Winthrop, Jr., each of whom had held the club cup for one week. Mr. La Montagne won with a net score of 122. His handicap was 10, and from scratch his score was 132. Dr. Brown did the course from scratch in 129, E. Winthrop, Jr., did it in 133 net, his handicap being 14. The first monthly handicap will be played next Saturday and Monday, Nov. 16 and 18, for a silver trophy. The handicap match for the Col. Bokey cup will be played Nov. 28, 30 and Dec. 2. A foursome tournament is now being played by twenty-eight of the club members.

—The Morristown Golf Club had a business meeting last week and elected the following new Green Committee: Ransom H. Thomas, Alexander H. Tiers, W. Bard McVickar, B. L. Chandler, and George G. Kip. The committee will elect a Chairman, who will probably be Mr. Thomas, who holds the position at present. Two members of the Executive Committee retired—Miss Fannie Hopkins and Mrs. Louis Thebaud. The new members elected in their places were Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden and Mrs. Cornelius Mitchell.

—The new Baltusrol Golf Club, which was opened a short time ago not far from Short Hills, N. J., will hold its first tournament next Saturday, open to members only. A cup presented by Mr. Toler of the club will be awarded to the winner. Entries will close Friday with the Secretary, Louis A. Keller. The club has been very successful since its opening, and many members play over the course every afternoon.

—Walker Breese Smith, President of the Tuxedo Golf Club, sailed for Europe Saturday. He will spend a good part of the Winter at Pau, France, and will be a frequent player over the well-known golf links at that popular Winter resort.

—A silver cup given by C. E. Sands to the St. Andrew's Golf Club will be played for early in the month. This is open only to members who have not won a first prize this year. A large field of entries is expected, and the match will surely be a lively one.

STRIFE FOR THE PLACES

Rivalry Between the Seniors of Harvard University.

WANT TO FILL CLASS DAY OFFICES

Sharp Criticism of College Men Brings Forth an Indignant Reply from the Students' Paper.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 10.—The great class meeting of the year will be that of the seniors Wednesday next, when the class day officers will be elected. There are eighteen different positions to be filled, and election to them is the aim and ambition of every Harvard man. It is popularity based on work done for the honor of the athletic field and in literature that is the keynote of these elections, and for this reason every college man wants to have his name enrolled among the Class Day officers.

Most of the positions are sinecures. Thus the first three officers of the lot are the Marshals. They are purely ornamental, and athletes are invariably elected to them. Then there is the Class Day Committee of three members. The members of this committee have full charge of all arrangements for Class Day, and handle something like $10,000. The Class Committee is another organization of three. It is the permanent Executive Committee of the class. Its members hold office for life. Finally, there is the Photographic Committee, its members doing nothing more than select a class photographer and ask all men in the class to have their photographs taken at that place. The committeeships are usually given to athletes.

But there are few offices that have for holders men of merit in a way other than athletic. The class orator, ivy orator, poet, odist, and chorist, are men who have made a name either on the debating platform or in literature, or in the glee club. The incumbent of these offices never are elected unless they have some special fitness.

An office that stands by itself is that of Class Secretary. The Secretary is a permanent office holder, and is suffered to keep records of the doings of all the men in his class and publish his report from time to time.

Wednesday next these officers will be elected for the class of '96. Already excitement is high. As usual several candidacies are nominated by their friends for each place, and electioneering is going on. In all likelihood the coming election will turn out like all the rest that have been held before. The Hasty Pudding Club will elect the Marshals' share of officers, and the Pi Eta will get most of the rest. For several years these two societies have managed the election, generally by admitting beforehand all men who would be likely to be popular enough to be elected by a majority of their classmates.

An article that recently appeared in a big weekly has caused a great amount of talk at Harvard, as being considered an insult to the college, and one which is entirely unfounded. The college papers came out with hot editorials about it, and it has been the talk of Cambridge ever since it appeared. The article reads as follows:

"Harvard College stands beyond the River Charles, looking at Bunker Hill and Boston. It is the heart of Boston; yet it were better for the life and morals of Boston that it were under the sea or three hundred miles away in the woods of Maine. The day has been when Harvard produced giants—scholars, statesmen, soldiers, and patriots; but that is only a tradition now. Harvard is simply a trifling school for the sons of the rich, a place where wealth is honored and glorified; where the rich man's son is taught his own importance and the dignity of his money bags. Harvard can best be typified as the goddess Minerva, trotting around the town with a collection box in her hand. She has business only in the Back Bay, and lifts her skirts away from the contamination of the North End. Those who stop to reflect on Harvard's achievements will recall that at some date in the past she won a football game where, by an error of judgment, a few sons of poor men were allowed on the football team. The effect of Harvard on the morals of Boston is about the same as that of a standing army of idle soldiers on a European garrison city. The same influences are working here. Harvard is simply a training school for the sons of the rich. In the college at least four hundred men are wholly or in part self-supporting; the great majority of the remainder represent the middle class. True it is that the small minority of rich men's sons are trained here, but the lesson they learn is of the little avail of wealth without the recommendation of personal merit and ability. Harvard has business only in the Back Bay and lifts her skirts away from the contamination of the North End.' Had the writer himself ever approached the North End he would not thus have exposed his ignorance. In the heart of the poor in this district, Harvard students seek out in person the objects of their charity and labor to raise them to a higher life. It is safe to say that in no other college is there such effective organization of charitable and philanthropic work. Harvard is not likely to bother about the 'idle fancies of human brotherhood or the dignity of man.' Yet it is the Harvard undergraduates who have for years supported the Prospect Union; who, under the watchword of 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' have furnished an eager corps of instructors to hundreds of the artisan class who longed for the education they could in no other way afford the time or money to obtain. But we condescend too far. We will waste no more words in giving the lie to the dirtiest bit of journalistic writing which it has been our misfortune to see in connection with the name of Harvard."

The editorial in the college paper is warmly approved by all the students.

YALE COMPOSITION PRIZES.

The List of Subjects Announced to the Students.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—The list of subjects for the various composition prizes in Yale University were announced this week as follows:

Ten Eyck Prizes.—1, "The Story of Orestes in the Dramas of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, a Comparative Study"; 2, "The Democratic Idea in College Life"; 3, "The Opening of Museums and Libraries on Sunday"; 4, "The Young Men's Christian Associations in the Colleges"; 5, "The Position of Pilgrim's Progress in English Literature and in the Development of English Thought"; 6, "The Meaning of the Triumph of Japan"; 7, "The New South"; 8, "The Nicaragua Canal"; 9, Browning and Tennyson as Exponents of the Thought of Our Time"; 10, "Robert Louis Stevenson."

The De Forest and Townsend Prizes.—1, "Literary Socialism in the Nineteenth Century, Ruskin and William Morris"; 2, "The Prophets of Israel as Statesmen and Reformers"; 3, "Some American Literary Traditions"; 4, "The Friars"; 5, "Women in the Athens of Pericles"; 6, "Pessimism in Contemporary Literature"; 7, "Industry Ruined by Politics, e. g., in Mediaeval Italy"; 8, "The French Orators of the Revolution"; 9, "The Moravian Missions to the American Indians"; 10, "The Heroic Ideas of the Niebelungenlied"; 11, "The Development of Forestry in the United States"; 12, "The Revolutionary Philosophy of Byron Compared with that of Shelley"; 13, "The Strength of Humanitarianism in the Nineteenth Century"; 14, "Carlyle and Newman, a Study in Antithesis."

The C. Wyllys Betts Prize: 1. The required essays for the entire year. 2. An essay in an analysis of Edmund Burke's speech on "Conciliation with America"; (a) to elucidate the main characteristics of style; and (b) to sum these up in connection with the life of Burke and his position in English literature.

The De Forest Prize was founded in 1823 by D. C. De Forest, and consists of a gold medal valued at $100, awarded annually "to the scholar

The New-York Times

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—King Arthur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gismonda—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—For Fair Virginia—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Widow Jones—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Horse Show—9:30 A. M.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PARK, BROOKLYN—The Queen of Liars—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Honour—8:30.
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In the Real Estate Field.

Cost of Manitoba's Wheat Crop.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

The Winnipeg Commercial makes some interesting calculations on the general financial results of Manitoba's big wheat crop. The area under cultivation is estimated at at $2,100,00. About 6,000 extra hands were mated outlay is thrashing, which is placed at $3,100,000. About 6,000 extra hands were employed, whose wages for three months at $30 a month would be $540,000. The cost for agricultural implements is estimated at $250,000. Binder twine, three pounds to the acre, at 8 cents a pound, would cost $446,951. The outlay for carrying the grain to the seaboard has not been estimated, but it will be the heaviest single item in the expenditure. Although this is the debit side of the account, it gives a suggestive intimation of the great number of producers maintained by Manitoba's crop.

A Navy, Not a Colonial Army, Needed.

From The London Standard.

Gen. du Barail says that it is a mistake to believe that a colonial army will increase the colonial power of France. In his opinion the colonial extension of France can be assured solely by a strong navy. The General, therefore, opposes the formation of a colonial army.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	37	63	66
6 A. M.	35	55	60
9 A. M.	42	47	51
12 M.	40	41	46
4 P. M.	41	38	45
6 P. M.	41	38	44
9 P. M.	40	37	42
12 P. M.	38	37	38

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....49.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....44.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....48.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cool.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see page 10, column 1.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE COURSE OF PRICES.

There are several reasons why those immediately interested in the course of prices on the Stock Exchange look forward with more than usual intentness to the events of the next ten days. The announcement that a million of gold has been engaged for export to-morrow has turned attention to the possibility that the outward movement may be resumed on a scale that it had been hoped would not occur before the close of the Winter. The connection of this movement with the necessities of financiers abroad, the fact that it is made possible by the sale of American securities and that this sale was forced by the depression in London and Paris, makes the settlements on the foreign Bourses a matter of peculiar concern. The decline in our own stock market, which even in the middle of the past week was thought to be checked, but which was resumed before the week closed, makes urgent the question of what causes may be at work to accelerate or to break the decline. It is not a part of the work of a daily newspaper to make specific predictions, and we have neither the intention nor the pretension to do so. But we venture to lay before our readers a connected statement of certain facts, which separately are sufficiently familiar, which seem to us to warrant the conclusion that there is no perceptible occasion for fearing any general sudden downward movement in prices, and that such reaction as has taken place was to have been expected and is likely to be followed at no distant date by a turn upward.

We give herewith a table, compiled from those given in The Financial Chronicle, showing for ten of the more active railroad stocks the price on Nov. 8, 1895, and the lowest and highest prices since Jan. 1, with the date for each. This will enable our readers readily to trace the general course of prices for these stocks during the current year to the present time. We add like data with reference to three of what are known as "industrials," which, though they are less closely and logically connected with the general condition of trade and speculation, furnish an important element in the dealings of the Stock Board and influence the situation there directly and strongly:

PRICES OF 1895.

R. R. Stocks.	Nov. 8.	Lowest.		Highest.	
Atchison	15⅞	3½	Jan. 30	23⅝	Sept. 20
Ch., B. & Q..	82⅞	69	Mar. 4	92⅝	July 29
C.,M.& St. P.	73	53⅞	Mar. 9	78⅞	Sept. 4
Chi. & N. W.	104⅞	87⅝	Mar. 4	107½	Oct. 16
Gt. N. pf....	122	100	Jan. 28	134	Jan. 20
Louis. & N...	52	46⅞	Mar. 12	66½	Sept. 4
M.,K.& T.pf.	30¼	21½	Jan. 29	41	Sept. 9
N. Y. Cent..	90⅞	92⅝	Mar. 15	104⅝	Aug. 28
Tex. & Pac..	8⅞	8½	Jan. 30	14⅜	Sept. 3
Wabash pf..	18⅝	12⅜	Jan. 29	20½	Sept. 3
Industrial Stocks.					
Sugar	98⅜	86½	Jan. 3	121⅜	Jan. 13
Tobacco	86½	84⅜	Feb. 21	117	May 27
Leather	60½	58	Feb. 27	97⅜	May 27

It will be seen by the above table that in regard to nearly all the railway stocks the lowest price was reached within a period of about six weeks from the 1st of February and the highest price was touched in the month of September. In other words, there was a somewhat irregular but continuous advance for between six and seven months. And a rough averaging of the prices on a scale of 100 shows an advance from 27 points in March to 41 points in September, and a recoil to 32 points in November. The decline now amounts, broadly stated, to two-thirds of the advance previously made. The same general facts, with somewhat different dates, are shown for the industrial stocks. It must be added, however, that an equal number of the less active and less speculative stocks, while they would show an advance and reaction during the same periods, would show much less marked changes. In the meantime, the activity of the general trade of the country, as shown by the bank clearings, continues to show decided improvement. The Chronicle's tables for October show a gain of more than 22 per cent. over the corresponding month for last year, and the totals for the month of October for four years past are very striking:

October, 1895	$5,245,000,000
October, 1894	4,295,000,000
October, 1893	4,036,000,000
October, 1892	5,419,000,000

We have thus got back to within 3 per cent. of the large volume of clearings in 1892, previous to the panic.

Back of these facts there remains, of course, the extremely important element of the condition of the currency and the effect of that condition on the minds of investors abroad. As to this element, it is plain to all observers at home that the danger of any further unsafe legislation as a concession to the silver or inflation sentiment has vanished. There is nothing to be gained by either party from such concession. On the other hand, the sound-money party has become so strong and aggressive that it can not only resist the demands of the inflationists, but enforce its own. That is what is now required absolutely to remove the distrust abroad as to the currency. It is to be hoped that it will be one of the first things undertaken in the new Congress.

GORMAN'S HOME VOTE.

Laurel, Md., the town near Washington in which Senator GORMAN finds a legal residence and a Summer home, "went Republican" on Nov. 5 for the first time in so many years that its last departure from Democratic lines is not mentioned.

Laurel cast on Tuesday the largest vote ever polled in the town. Six hundred and thirty-two votes were polled, out of a registration of 652. WILLIAM H. OWEN, Democrat, for County Commissioner, received 362 votes, but HURST, the Democratic candidate selected by Mr. GORMAN, had only 301 votes, while LOWNDES, Republican, had 304.

Yet Laurel is in the very shadow of the Capitol. The people of that town read their news in the Washington and Baltimore papers, and find a great deal of complimentary reference in them to the senior Senator from Maryland. The Congressional Record, containing full reports of his speeches, can be had in Laurel damp from the press. There can be no pretense by Laurel people that they have not had opportunity to fully understand Mr. GORMAN; if they have condemned him, it was out of the fullness of their knowledge of the man.

Mr. GORMAN made special efforts to hold the Democratic majority in his town and county. He had meetings there, and addresses were made by Mr. GORMAN and such associates in the Senate as BUTLER of South Carolina, FAULKNER of West Virginia, and GRAY of Delaware. In spite of all this, Howard County, the home of GORMAN, has given a majority for the Republican State and county ticket of 320. For the first time in twenty-five years the county will not have a Democratic State Senator, and if Mr. GORMAN seeks a re-election in 1899, he will have to get it without the vote of his own Senatorial district.

"BAG AND BAGGAGE" AT LAST.

Interpreted by the rules ordinarily applicable to the utterances of ministers speaking under some official reserve, but for public effect, the Guildhall speech of Lord SALISBURY means that the Sultan must put a stop to the Armenian butcheries or the powers will put an end to him and his rule. Turkey is in the remarkable position, he said, that she has occupied for half a century, mainly because the powers resolved that for "the peace of Christendom," it was necessary that she should stand. She can rule her Christian subjects with justice, he continued, if the Sultan is so persuaded. But can he be persuaded? And what if he cannot be persuaded? Then the powers "might become weary of the cry of suffering that goes up in their ears and find other substitutes for that which does not fulfill the hopes entertained forty years ago."

This must mean, it can only mean, that the Prime Minister of England wishes to assure Christendom that England, France, Germany, Austria, and Russia will order the Sultan to prevent further butchery of Armenian Christians. If he is unwilling or unable to obey the order, they will "find other substitutes for that which does not fulfill the hopes entertained forty years ago." What substitutes they will find for the ineffective power of the Sultan does not much matter. The main thing is that Lord SALISBURY's speech is distinctly pacific, for he took pains to say with the emphasis of iteration, that the powers would act together. If they unite in giving orders to the Sultan, there can be no war, for stubborn fighters as they are, the Turks can't fight the great Powers all at once. The Sultan will have to stop the outrages or abdicate, for, of course, the forcible interference of the powers in his domestic affairs would make it impossible for him to continue his rule.

It is a curious and for men of liberal minds a most gratifying illustration of the comforting revenges of the whirligig of time that Lord SALISBURY has now come around to occupy the ground that Mr. GLADSTONE was occupying and stamping about upon with such tremendous fervor twenty years ago. It was on the evening of Nov. 9, 1876, that Lord BEACONSFIELD made that famous speech at the Lord Mayor's Guildhall banquet in which he defied Russia. "In a righteous cause England is not the country that will have to inquire whether she can enter upon a second or a third campaign," he said; "in a righteous cause England will commence a fight that will not end till right is done." The great jingo leader was then "whooping up" the sentiment of the London clubs and music halls against Russia, the only power that has ever, in half a century, proposed to put an end to the power for which Lord SALISBURY now moves a "substitute." BEACONSFIELD's policy was dictated solely by regard for England's selfish interests. For the Christian subjects of Turkey he cared not a rap. And when, not quite two years later, he returned from the Congress of Berlin, showy and theatrical as ever, bringing "peace with honor," having brought about an arrangement admirably calculated to perpetuate the Turkish pastime of butchering Christians, Lord SALISBURY tagged after him and shone in the reflected light of his chief's triumph.

Meanwhile Mr. GLADSTONE had been furiously preaching the "bag and baggage" policy—that is, there could be no peace in Southeastern Europe until Turkish domination was packed out of Europe bag and baggage. Mr. GLADSTONE was right. How he must chuckle now as he reads Lord SALISBURY's speech, delivered just nineteen years to a day after the utterance with which BEACONSFIELD prefaced his Cyprus and Malta and Berlin tricks.

AT A DRAWBRIDGE.

Our report of a train's narrow escape from very serious accident at the Newark Bay drawbridge on the New-Jersey Central Road, Saturday morning, shows either that sufficient provision for the protection of trains at that point in time of fog has not been made or that the engineer of the train in question was culpably reckless. The draw had just been opened, but the signal indicating that it was open was obscured by fog and was not seen by the engineer until he was very near the bridge. The train could not be stopped before the draw was reached, but the drawtender was able to swing the draw back almost into its proper position before the train came upon it. As the tracks were not connected, the train left the rails, but, fortunately, remained on the draw. If the replacement of the draw had been delayed for a few seconds, the train would have plunged into the water.

Trains should not be exposed to such danger as this, even when the fog is dense. Probably the engineer should be blamed for what took place in this instance, but it may be, also, that additional safeguards at that drawbridge are required.

THE POISON OF TUBERCULOSIS.

In the field of practical sanitation there is to-day nothing more important or more earnestly to be desired than the application of measures approved by medical and sanitary science for the reduction of the appalling mortality caused by that scourge of the human race called tuberculosis, or, in its most common form, consumption. While it is true that the death rate from this cause appears to have been reduced slightly in some civilized countries, since the infectious character of the disease was clearly established, by obedience to the instructions of enlightened Boards of Health and physicians with respect to methods of infection, a remedy for consumption that has passed the early stage is yet to be discovered. But if the mortality cannot be reduced by some newly discovered curative agent, it can be cut down by the prevention of infection.

A great deal can be accomplished by the purification of the milk and meat supplies. Our readers know that for some years past we have urged the necessity of such sanitary inspection of dairy herds as would prevent the sale of milk and other dairy products carrying the germs of consumption. It is also well known that during these years there has been a marked and steady advance in the treatment of this question by State Legislatures, State Boards of Health, and municipal Health Departments, while proof has been accumulating as to the probability of wide infection from the source mentioned. We shall not take up the statistical and other evidence again at this time, but it is notorious that a considerable percentage of the milch cows in this State and in adjoining States are consumptive, and that in a great many of them the disease is so far advanced that their milk must contain the bacilli, or germs, of tuberculosis. As milk is so important an article of food for young children and weak or ailing adults, the defenseless and susceptible are especially exposed to infection by means of this agent.

During the last twelve months the opinions of authorities have been quite perceptibly modified, we think it may be said, as to the comparative danger of infection by inhalation of infected dust and by the use of infected milk and meat. That is to say, the danger of infection by milk and meat is now believed to be greater than it was supposed to be some time ago. We think that no intelligent person can become acquainted with the evidence relating to the great tuberculous mortality, the methods of infection, and the actual condition of our dairy herds without saying that all possible measures for purifying the milk and meat supplies should be taken promptly.

At a recent meeting of the public health section of the New-York Academy of Medicine there was a very notable presentation of facts concerning bovine tuberculosis and the infection of milk and meat, by the leading American authorities on this subject, men thoroughly familiar with both the scientific and the practical sides of the question, among them being Prof. LAW of Cornell University and the New-York Tuberculosis Commission; Prof. OSGOOD of Harvard University and the Cattle Commission of Massachusetts; Prof. ERNST of the Harvard Medical School; Prof. PEARSON of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. GILL of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons. The best work in this field that has been done in any State has been done under the direction of Prof. OSGOOD. At the conclusion of the papers which these gentlemen read, Health Commissioner FOWLER of this city remarked that the discussion had been, in his opinion, the most important which he had ever listened to in the Academy. He also said:

"As a public health officer I want to announce that I shall at once take action that we may receive the benefit of this most remarkable information I have received here to-night. No matter what the cost, I shall urge the instant adoption of measures that will protect the public, and I think I may safely promise that something bringing substantial relief will be accomplished."

The sale of milk carrying the germs of consumption should be prevented in New-York. As we have shown repeatedly heretofore, it is not practicable to prevent it by the inspection of milk after it has been received in the city. It can be prevented only by preventing the reception and sale here of milk coming from a dairy herd in which there are consumptive cows. Therefore it is necessary that those who sell milk should offer proof that the milk comes from a healthy herd. That proof can be obtained only as the result of an inspection of the herd by a competent person and of an application of the tuberculin test to the animals. No one should be permitted to sell in this city milk as to which there is not such proof that it comes from cows known to be free from tuberculosis.

We have pointed out heretofore that it is practicable for a city to defend itself against this distribution of tuberculosis poison by sanitary regulations affecting those who desire to ship milk into its market. The State should undertake to purify the herds; if it does not do this, it is the duty of the municipalities to protect their people. The course suggested has been taken in two or three cities. One of them is Minneapolis. We think the time has come when any one who desires to sell milk to the people of the City of New-York should be required to show by satisfactory evidence that his cows are free from tuberculous disease, and, consequently, that their milk does not contain the characteristic germs or poison of that malady which kills more than 100,000 persons in the United States every year and is the cause of at least one-seventh of the recorded deaths of mankind.

LIFE INSURANCE CRIMES.

The life insurance companies which were defrauded by Dr. FRAKER and his accomplices, in Missouri, have recovered without litigation nearly all of the money, about $35,000, which was paid over to FRAKER's representatives after his disappearance. It was supposed that FRAKER had lost his life by drowning, but he was discovered several months afterward in concealment and bearing an assumed name in another State. The fraud in this case was so clearly disclosed that the companies could easily, we presume, have recovered the money by suit at law, but we have frequently observed a disinclination on the part of juries to treat life insurance companies fairly in cases of this kind where there was scarcely any room for doubt as to fraud, although the proof was not absolutely perfect.

This tendency to oppose the companies when they strive both to recover stolen money and to punish the thieves is illustrated by the attitude of juries in Beaufort, N. C., toward cases now pending there. Some months ago a conspiracy to defraud life insurance companies was unearthed at Beaufort. Many persons were involved and several companies had been robbed. Invalids had been personated by robust men, and moribund octogenarians by residents in the prime of life. There was scarcely any available crime that had not been committed by the conspirators, except murder, and it was suspected that some of the accused persons were really guilty of this offense.

There was proof enough to put all the scoundrels in the penitentiary, but it appears now that the companies cannot get justice in the county, Carteret, in which Beaufort is situated. Two of the indicted rascals were tried last week, and, although the proof against them was ample, they were acquitted. Therefore the Governor of the State has ordered a special term of court in a neighboring county to try a dozen of the indicted men who have not yet been prosecuted. Such evidence of sympathy with scoundrels of this kind recalls the long litigation in the Hillmon case, in Kansas, and other similar controversies.

Those who oppose the companies' efforts to bring life insurance thieves to justice and to protect the interests of their own stockholders and honest policy holders are simply encouraging the commission of such awful crimes as those for which HOLMES, in Philadelphia, and Dr. MEYER, in this city, were prosecuted. The defrauding of life companies by personation, substitution, misrepresentation, and even by murder has become a criminal profession, and all honest men should assist the companies in making that profession uninviting and dangerous to all scoundrels.

HAS QUAY EARNED THE NOMINATION?

In at least three of the States in which elections were held on Tuesday last there are "candidates" for the office of President. ALLISON of Iowa has been a candidate for these many years; McKINLEY of Ohio has at least twice seen the Presidency exposed to his reach; MORTON of New-York, in his ripe old age, has been inspired by PLATT and his organization to look for it as a position to which he may properly aspire.

Promptly upon the ascertainment that BUSHNELL will be the next Governor of Ohio, and that he has beaten ex-Gov. CAMPBELL by a majority of something like 90,000, the backers of McKINLEY and the advocates of the restoration of the wool duties of 1893 insist that "the logical candidate" of the Republicans in 1896 is WILLIAM McKINLEY, for the reason, chiefly, that his State has given its Republican candidate for Governor a prodigious plurality.

It is a fair conjecture to assume that if BUSHNELL could carry Ohio, it could be carried by another Republican nationally better known than he who has won McKINLEY's new claim for recognition and nomination. But until Senator SHERMAN, Gov. McKINLEY, and ex-Gov. FORAKER can convince the Republicans of other States that Ohio will ever be "solid" for anybody, even when its delegates are pledged to somebody, it will be safe to venture suggestions justifying a glance at other States.

Surely, if candidates are to be favored for the Republican majorities their States have recently given, or States that give majorities are to be rewarded according to the bigness of their majorities, Ohio is not entitled first to consideration. Pennsylvania, with her majority of something like 175,000 for the Republican ticket, leads all the rest. We have it upon the authority of "BOB" KENNEDY of Ohio that QUAY is a "Judas Iscariot," but the report that he has carried Pennsylvania by nearly 200,000 in an off year will help a great many Republicans to forgive him for having tempted Ohio to give him the nickname.

It will not be necessary to remind Mr. PLATT of the position of advantage occupied by New-York if it is determined that the Republican candidate for President is to be taken from the State giving the largest Republican pluralities. Mr. QUAY and Pennsylvania would readily stand aside for Mr. MORTON, knowing that Pennsylvania is reasonably safe for any Republican, while New-York is apt to be considered doubtful even immediately after a tidal wave for one party or the other. Next to Pennsylvania, New-York has apparently given the largest plurality for Republican candidates in 1895.

The Ohioans are evidently watching the growth of the Republican plurality in that State with solicitude as they compare it with the New-York result. BUSHNELL's plurality has reached about 90,000, and RICHARD SMITH hopes to see it touch 100,000. At present, Gov. MORTON appears to be the better candidate for President.

Should there be a dispute so bitter between the title of Ohio and New-York as to lead the Republican National Convention to hesitate to take either MORTON or McKINLEY, the way for ALLISON is clear enough, for Iowa, with its 60,000 plurality for DRAKE, ought to be able to establish a claim vastly stronger and more popular than any that has been hitherto accorded to Mr. ALLISON's aspirations.

All of these calculations, it must be apparent to any one at all familiar with the names of "slated" candidates, omit consideration of the hopes of Maine and Czar REED. If candidates are to be preferred for the pluralities their States have given, it is plain enough that Mr. REED need not be troubled about the trimming of his sails in Congress to catch favoring political breezes. Maine may not always give a Republican plurality of 38,000, as it did in 1894, but it is safe for any other Republican. But what right has Maine to prefer any claim in a contest in which she is to be exhibited to disadvantage as compared with the greater Republican States of Pennsylvania, New-York, and Ohio?

If the malady which has caused many deaths recently in the island of Antigua turns out to be real yellow fever, it will be a matter of much interest to learn whether the infection was introduced in the ordinary way from some other part of the Antilles, or whether it was caused by the dredging that has been going on for a year past in the harbor at St. John's. Yellow fever is a strange disease, never really at home except in ports where the slave trade was once conducted. It can be carried to other places, but soon dies out and never starts again in them unless reintroduced. Antigua is one of the most healthful islands in the West Indies, owing to its small rainfall and the consequent absence of luxuriant vegetation. For that reason, in the old days it was the custom of slavers to remain there for some time after crossing the Atlantic in order to get their human freight in good condition for sale. The harbor is a safe one, but too shallow to be entered by steamers, and to remedy this defect a big dredge has been at work there for months. It is more than possible that the present epidemic has resulted from bringing the long-undisturbed sediment to the surface and so renewing the activity of its dormant germs.

Somebody—of course it was a Boston person—has discovered that HALL CAINE once wrote a book called "She's All the World to Me," and that "The Deemster" is to some extent this earlier work rewritten, amplified, and infinitely improved. In other words, the two books have the same basic idea and considerable similarity of incident and character. Well, the Boston person is quite right in regarding the discovery as an interesting one, but quite wrong in exploiting it as new. Not a few people read "She's All the World to Me" a good many years ago, and all of them, when "The Deemster" arrived, saw exactly what Mr. CAINE had done. His procedure was both proper and admirable, and dozens of authors, ranging from THACKERAY downward, have done exactly the same thing. So common has it been, indeed, that no one who noted the relation in which the two books stand to each other thought of giving the matter more than passing attention. This neglect, surely, is not to be regretted, since it has enabled Boston once more to rejoice over a "literary sensation" that is all her own. She doesn't have that pleasure very often nowadays.

A queer church quarrel is reported from Scotland, where an Episcopalian clergyman has rent his congregation in twain by trying to suppress a debating society connected with the church. This society, it seems, recently considered the relative influence of the modern press and the modern pulpit, and decided by vote that the orators who sustained the newspaper side of the controversy had the better of it. The reverend gentleman therefore declared both himself and the church grievously insulted, and peremptorily ordered everybody connected with the debating society to resign from it. Nobody obeyed, and the result has been empty pews and much harsh language from the pastor and his rebellious flock. It does not seem to have occurred to any one concerned that neither the press nor the pulpit was much affected by the decision which these youthful Scotchmen reached, while the clergyman has taken about the only possible means at his command to prove that, in one instance, at least, the verdict to which he objects was perfectly correct.

To Promote Social Concord.

From The Galignani Messenger.

The latest addition to the philanthropic associations of the metropolis is the Society for Promoting Social Concord. The object is a very laudatory one, and I note that the promoters have obtained the benison of the Bishop of Durham, Canon Scott-Holland, and Dr. Clifford. It is proposed to establish either in Western Australia or New-Zealand a pioneer settlement, to be called the Model Co-operative Community, which will consist of about 200 married couples, with or without children, fifty single male and fifty single female adults, to be selected according to their avocations so as to meet local requirements, and provide for each other's necessities in the matter of food, clothing, and habitation. If this pioneer community should prove a success, others will be established from time to time in various parts of the globe as funds and circumstances will permit.

Teachers from Dartmouth College.

From The Dartmouth.

It is with just pride that Dartmouth bears the reputation of having sent out more teachers in proportion to the number of her graduates than any other college. When the Teachers' Club was organized last year, a step was made in the right direction for fostering the interests of teaching among the undergraduates. Although the work was interrupted to a certain degree, yet the meetings were well attended, and much good was done.

THE NEW-YORK WATER COLOR CLUB.

It is barely possible that the poor attendance at the last two exhibitions has brought this new group of painters in water colors and pastels to their senses. Or it may be that the scanty condition of the treasury has given the men a realizing sense of their shortcomings. Certain it is, however, that this year's show of works is based on a more liberal policy and a saner appreciation of color and form, not to speak of an intelligent idea of composition, combined with some of the cardinal principles of picture making.

Instead of crazy, impossible landscapes, with wiggly trees, houses all askew, and violent, crude colors; or of ugly, distorted women, queer in drawing, abnormal in construction, and generally unreal and grotesque, we have honest, serious attempts; quiet, refined, intelligent striving after nature, and a general pleasant harmony of color. It is evident that wiser counsels have prevailed this year, for the club has a lucid interval that will be appreciated, it is safe to predict, by a greater visiting list and by more frequent appearance of the little red star, that grateful and pleasant indication that the work it decorates has been disposed of. All this may be of little importance to those members who see nothing outside of the most exaggerated impressionism, but there will not be lacking a greater number, thankful for the change, who will in the present instance find more hopeful promise for the future of this young organization, started originally upon a catholic foundation, with the encouragement of art in this medium as its object, and with the avowed intention of exploiting annually, not the fads of one school, but the honest struggles of all sorts and conditions of artists, provided their talent was of high enough order.

Thus it will be inferred that the sixth annual exhibition of the New-York Water Color Club, at the building of the Fine Arts Society, in West Fifty-seventh Street, starts off promisingly. Nearly 300 pictures are hung, and two galleries have been utilized. There are no large or important pictures, but there is a uniformly excellent level maintained and a preliminary view failed to reveal anything really very poor. Mr. Hassam, the President, has a "Gray Morning in Madison Square" that is just in its impression of the scene, while the Vice President, Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, is represented by two works, the larger being an attractive mother and child, at "At Evening Prayer," (11,) very dexterous in its manipulation of the medium, and not without considerable sentiment. The second is a departure, and is entitled "Indian After the Chase," which, though the red man is evidently of the Shinnecock tribe, and painted near the school of a certain well-known art teacher, must, nevertheless, be taken seriously and with no intention of punning! By the Secretary of the society, Henry B. Snell, the two contributions, though serious and dignified, lack the importance and the novelty of last year's work. They are, however, creditable, attractive, and demand intelligent consideration. One is a "Lifting Fog at Sunset," while the second, more or less of a sketch, is of some "Old Boats on the Mud," and has fine qualities of low-color tones.

John La Farge has in one frame two sketches of the Siva Dance, recollections of his Samoan trip. Both of these are brilliant in color and thoroughly characteristic of the place and the people. In a landscape way, Charles Warren Eaton has not recently made a better showing than the four examples hung this year. These are Autumnal or Winter effects, full of very careful study, opalescent, delicate, and agreeable in lines of composition. The relations of snow against sky or distance, with reflected lights are well preserved. In quite a different way Ben Foster is fully as interesting. He has been impressed with a more quiet, sober phase of nature, selecting deep, umbrageous woodland, or late twilight, and he has achieved dignified, artistic results. Five of his works are well placed.

"Foggy Morning, Monhegan Town," is by George Wharton Edwards, a man of much facility, possessing keen appreciation of the picturesque. In this picture the artist has obtained a great brilliancy of pearly grays tones and, withal, successfully rendered in a novel and personal way a most difficult proposition. A charming little landscape by Walter C. Hartson is "Fading into Night," and there are novelty and good work in "The Edge of a Forest," by Frederick B. Williams.

An interesting new-comer is Dwight Blaney, with four impressionistic efforts, none lacking a certain charm of brilliant color and all serious in earnestness of research. James Kinsella displays much feeling for tone qualities, and Sergeant Kendall gives in his "Apple Trees at Evening" a big rendition of nature, washed in with vigor and boldness, making a strong personal note. By F. H. Lungren, there is a study on familiar lines of a Southwestern desert at moonlight. Mr. Rehn has an excellent marine; Merritt Post recalls his teacher, Bolton Jones, with much vividness; Frank Reaugh is interesting with his "Wood Lot," cattle feeding, and there are other things by L. C. Earle, Charles E. Moss, Henry C. White, Edward Gay, and by Twachtman some slight, vague, inconsequential sketches that are but mere suggestions.

Important among the figure painters is Herbert Denman, with a "Diana," that is charming, in a highly decorative scheme of delicate color, and delightful in the beauty of the figure. Mrs. Sears and Mrs. Sherwood are well represented, though the former is uneven. Both have excellent studies of heads, and Mrs. Sherwood has two figures, "Under the Apple Trees," that are thoroughly delightful in their delicate arrangement of pale greens and whites. A Dutch interior, by Miss McChesney is strong and masculine; Arthur Keller has a pretty girl in "An Interesting Corner"; Elliott Dangerfield, in "The Night of the Nativity," has gone so low in tone as to lose his composition in utter darkness; E. S. Hamilton has a naked young woman with a violin and one abnormally developed eye, in a wood, and this he calls "Autumn"; there are decorative, if somewhat crude, studies by C. C. Curran, and there are more figures by George H. Clements, W. J. Whittemore, Louise Cox, Maud Wilson, Grace Pomeroy, and Sam Isham, the latter quite out of the commonplace.

Miss Trotter has two nude boys bathing. The usual number of clever flower pieces abound and there are a few works of still life. A little proofreading in the catalogue, with some corrections and additions, some names having been omitted, would render that chronicle more useful and of greater value.

An Old Man's Long Journey.

From The Buffalo Enquirer.

A pathetic as well as remarkable story is that of William J. Norris, who, despoiled of his wealth at the age of seventy-three by a designing wife, drove alone behind a bronco from Pike's Peak to Buffalo, a distance of 2,300 miles, to find a home with his daughter. A descendant and heir of an English nobleman, he served eleven years as a British soldier, for thirty years was a cattle buyer and farmer in western New-York, for nine years a watchman in Denver, and for four years a policeman in Cherry Creek. He accumulated property, but in his old age was foo

ARE RULED BY THE SULTAN

Turkey's New Ministers Mere Creatures of the Ruler.

AFFAIRS IN THE ORIENT UNIMPROVED

Nothing to be Gained by Deposing the Present Sovereign in Favor of the Heir—Hints of a Rebellion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—The recent change in the Ministry here has not been conducive of any better feeling in political and diplomatic circles. In fact, the new Ministers, generally speaking, are looked upon askance, as their reputations give no promise of any better government than that hitherto ruling.

The members of the new Cabinet are nothing more than puppets of the Sultan, and whatever he wills will be without any questioning law to them. Halil Rifat Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, was formerly Minister of the Interior, and it is openly charged that while occupying that position he fostered the massacre of Christians. Abdurrahman Pasha, Minister of Justice, once held the Grand Vizierate, but was dismissed on a day's notice for lying. Menduh Pasha, Minister of the Interior, is reported to be a downright scoundrel.

There is the strongest feeling here against the Sultan, due, among many other things, to his choice of Ministers. It was thought that possibly an attempt might be made on the life of his Majesty as he went from the palace to the mosque in the ceremony known as the Selamlik. The usual large number of guards who keep the route when the Sultan goes to the mosque to offer his prayers was greatly strengthened, and a close watch was kept on every side for suspicious characters by the police and gendarmes.

There is no doubt that the empire is passing through one of the most critical periods that has threatened it for years. The heir to the throne has no better policy than the Sultan, so no advantage would be gained by deposing the latter in favor of the former. The Young Turkey party aims at the removal of both, and the substitution in the place of Roshad Effendi, the heir to the throne, of a healthy-minded agriculturalist who dislikes intrigue.

Advices from the interior show that great destitution is prevailing, and that the suffering from this cause surpasses that arising from the massacres. A large number of persons are homeless and without food, and there is no doubt that the suffering will increase during the Winter. In several districts a famine is anticipated.

The Grand Vizier has sent a circular to the Governors of the various provinces, insisting upon the necessity of preventing the populace from attempting to repress public disorder, inasmuch as this duty lies solely with the civil and military authorities. The latter, the circular says, should act with the utmost energy.

It is announced that Kiamil Pasha has been appointed Vali of Aidin, Asia Minor, and that he started yesterday for Smyrna, the capital of the vilayet. Hassan Fehmi Pasha, the present Vali of Aidin, will be transferred to Salonica, while Zihni Pasha, now Vali of Salonica, will be transferred to Aleppo.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Morning Post tomorrow, commenting on the speech delivered by Prime Minister Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's banquet Saturday night, will say:

> It is not difficult to discern that Lord Salisbury considers that the period of the Sultan's probation has expired. The patience and trust of the signers of the treaty of Berlin are exhausted. The Ottoman Empire may continue, but the doom of its present Government has been sealed by the folly of the Sultan and his servants.

The Daily News will cordially approve Salisbury's speech. "His words," it will say, "will help to alleviate the panic that on Saturday agitated the money markets of the Continent. He evidently does not believe that there is danger of war, but the future is uncertain. The days of the Turk in Europe are numbered, for the questions of how the Ottoman dynasty will fall and what will replace it, Lord Salisbury does not enlighten us."

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The papers here regard Lord Salisbury's speech favorably. The Journal des Débats says that in view of the reports of the dispatch of squadrons to the Levant and the holding of a European conference on the Turkish question, the British Prime Minister's declarations are just what are wanted to reassure the public. It adds that there is no fear of a conflict between the interests of the powers.

The Temps says that collective action in regard to Turkey is the only possible line of conduct. Lord Salisbury's language on this subject reassures Europe regarding the reports that there are dissensions among the powers.

PORTE'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

Bitter Accusations Made Against the Armenian Patriarch.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Turkish Legation has received from the Porte the following detailed account of the recent Armenian riots at Constantinople:

> Of the different projects that the Armenian Revolutionary Committee contemplated, that of creating disturbances in the capital of the empire is not the least audacious. It was by causing the Sublime Porte to be attacked with impunity by a few thousand individuals that the movement was to commence. The police, having been informed in time, did not fail in its double duty of preventing, if possible, the projected riots, and of taking the measures to suppress them, if, unfortunately, they should happen to break out. As a preventive means it was natural that the good offices of the Armenian Patriarch should be solicited, and it was for the purpose that the Director of the Police of Stamboul was delegated to wait on the Armenian Patriarch to ask his intervention to prevent the putting into execution of this dread and fatal project. The Patriarch, who was bound by his position and the power invested in him, to give his support to the action of the authorities on this occasion, contented himself by declining all responsibility and declaring the impossibility of acting in the matter. Thus, the preventive means having failed, the police were obliged to take all sorts of measures in view of the events which were expected to take place Monday, Sept. 30.
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> A simple statement of the facts will suffice to establish the responsibilities. On the day aforementioned the leaders of the Revolutionary Party, attended by their followers to the number of some 10,000, assembled in the Armenian Patriarchal Basilica. At the completion of the religious ceremonies the Patriarch, who had attended the function, proceeded to the Patriarchal residence, attended by several of the clergy and followed by the multitude which had assembled in the church. It was a young girl who stood near the Patriarch who gave the signal of the breaking out of the mob by making a seditious speech, which was approved by the leaders of the movement. The bells of the church began to ring with unaccustomed violence and shots were heard. At these signals the mob proceeded to advance, their number being constantly augmented by those who were awaiting them well armed at different places along the line of march.
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> The police agents who encountered them, commanded in vain that they should disperse and cause their pretended petition to be properly presented and submitted by delegates whom they might select from their own number. They paid no heed to their remonstrances and displayed the poignards and revolvers with which they were armed, but which, until then, they had kept concealed, and with the cry of "Hurrah for Armenia," finally reached the Nouri Osmani quarters and those of the Tavouk Bazar, where they went as far as to fire on the police, who commanded them to disperse. The police acted in moderation, according to their orders, and endeavored to disperse the mob, while, at the same time securing the ringleaders.
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> Thus pursued, the mob went into the side streets, where they were reinforced by comrades, and tried to reach the Sublime Porte. The mob attacked irrespectively the police and the inoffensive pedestrians who were walking quietly in the streets, crying loudly as they did so to the Mussulmans that the day of their destruction had at last dawned. One dead and several among the police and private individuals were the victims of these madmen. The police finally succeeded in dispersing them, and making a number of arrests.
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> The leaders, however, managed to assemble again in the Patriarchal Basilica, and were rejoined by a number of their followers. They continued the insurrection, insulting the Mussulmans of the neighboring quarters and firing pistol shots. It was a night of great alarm for the population of Constantinople, and the isolated incidents which took place at Katab Capoussi, Tchifoun-Tchesme, Karaguemruck, and Cassim Pasha are very easily understood and explained. In view of the obstinacy of the rioters, which prognosticated such evil events to come, the Prefect of Police waited in person the following day on the Armenian Patriarch at the patriarchal residence. The prelate, however, declined to receive him, giving as an excuse a pretended illness, and sent to receive him two members of the Council. But, unfortunately, the ends of the Prefect, which consisted in obtaining the dispersion of the rioters through the counsels of the Patriarch, were not obtained, notwithstanding a second visit during the succeeding night, and the formal promises held out by the command of the authorities not to act severely toward those who had been the victims of their faith.
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> The Patriarch, while pretending to advise the leaders of the movement to a prompt disbanding, again insisted on the entire impotency of his counsels. The result of this promise was awaited until 11 o'clock that night, when the Patriarch was requested peremptorily to disperse the rioters. One cannot but attribute to the Patriarch's indifference, and to the threats secretly made, the meetings at the Armenian Church at Baloek Bazar, at Pera, and at the Armenian Church of Galata, and the procession which went to one of the foreign Embassies.
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> The counsels of the police were not, however, the only ones which the Patriarch received to command the evacuation of his churches by rioters. The Government itself sent, several times, delegates to the Patriach—Apik Effendi, Gundjiam, and Nourian Effendi—but the results of these efforts were unsatisfactory.
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> If one wishes additional proof of the mutinous designs of the rioters, and of the encouraging attitude of the ecclesiastical authorities, one has but to call the attention to the testimony of a certain Agop, member of the "Hintchaguiste" Committee, who, being arrested, admitted that the revolutionary committees had determined to create trouble at Constantinople by attacking the Mussulman quarters and killing all the Mussulmans they encountered.
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> The rioters of Sept. 30, who again took refuge in the Patriarchal Church after the rout, made every effort to create new excitement, and made new troubles. Nothing was left undone which could in any way assist in their endeavors. They draped the image of the Saints with black tulle, in order the more to excite the religious fanaticism of the crowd. They made seditious speeches, and, what is more, they removed the Imperial Toughra, which was in the hall of the Patriarchal residence, and replaced it with the portrait of the Patriarch. They also dispatched agents to the various Armenian merchants and compelled them on pain of death to close their stores. They also caused to be spread among their followers, outside, through the intermediary of some who entered the church, ostensibly to say their prayers, the statement that as soon as they had heard from London as to the movements of the British fleet, they would cause seditious speeches to be circulated.
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> The Patriarch does nothing but cause to be circulated long lists of deaths, entirely fantastic and imaginary, desiring thereby, for the greater advancement of his cause, to make it appear that the number of deaths has been much greater than that established by the official inquests.
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> The statement ends with the assertion that Armenians attack and wound innocent Greeks and Jews, and then accuse the Turks of the outrage.

ENGLAND NEEDS STRONG ALLIES.

John Bull May Have to Co-operate with the Dreibund.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The declarations of Lord Salisbury in his speech upon the occasion of the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London last night and the official statement made by M. Berthelot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Paris, sum up everything of an official character that is known here in regard to the Eastern situation. The reticence of the Foreign Office remains nearly absolute, and no information conveying the slightest idea of the general position is permitted to leak out. Since Austria, under the approval of Germany, entered the European concert, the semi-official press says, the situation has cleared materially. The Sultan knows Austria's power and disposition to take immediate action, and dreads that more than any other thing that has yet menaced him, and in consequence, these papers assert, is prepared to concede anything that may be demanded of the Porte. Although Germany has joined the European league, she certainly has not committed herself to any project contemplating a European protectorate over Turkey, the occupation of Armenia by Russia, or any other scheme which would involve any interference at the present time with the powers of the Sultan within his own domains, and The North German Gazette declares that the Christian inhabitants of Turkey in the meantime will be in no wise endangered.

The correspondent of the Tageblatt in Constantinople telegraphs to his paper that he is in a position to affirm that no warlike complications are likely to arise from the Armenian trouble. Behind these soothing semi-official assertions remains a combination of unexplained facts suggesting that it is the intention of Germany to play the part of the honest broker in the matter. The principal one of these facts is the action of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in first making overtures to Lord Salisbury calling attention to the fact that it would greatly strengthen the position of England if the Triple Alliance should be taken into the alliance of powers on the Turkish question, under conditions that Austria would institute operations if required to protect the Macedonian population, Austria's geographical position enabling her to do so at a moment's notice. The assent of the English Premier to this virtual proposal was obtained under Lord Salisbury's conviction that England would require a strong backing against the coalition of Russia and France when the time should arrive for the partitioning of Turkey.

In view of all this, while peace reigns for the moment under cautious ministerial utterances, nobody believes that the Turk will be able to weather the crises which confront him very much longer. It is thought that paramount interest in the present position to the highest official circle here lies in the hope that the policy now being pursued will force England into the Dreibund. England has always been ready to seize advantages from the central European coalition without committing herself to anything, but the time has come when she is confronted with the alternative of choice between fatal isolation and a definite union with the Continental powers.

A semi-official paper in Hamburg, The Correspondenz, asks what practical meaning lies in the declaration of the English Government that England will maintain her policy. What policy? The Triple Alliance, the paper continues, has not wanted, nor does it now want, war, and Russia and France would not go very far merely to help Armenia. The situation in Eastern Asia has also to be considered, and in view of that situation England ought least of all to be disposed to drift into war. Her ultimate fate, therefore, must be to choose allies.

CAMPANIA LOSES AN ANCHOR.

The Big Cunarder Slightly Damaged in Queenstown's Harbor.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 10.—While the Cunard Line steamer Campania, Capt. Haines, from Liverpool, yesterday, for New-York, was anchoring in this harbor this morning she lost one of her anchors and some of the chain attached to it and damaged the hawsepipe. The damage was temporarily repaired, and the steamer proceeded at 6:30 o'clock this evening. A gale from the west-southwest was blowing when she sailed, making it impossible for the local pilot on board of her to land, and he will therefore go to New-York on her.

The British ship St. Mungo, Capt. Hamilton, from San Francisco June 24, ran aground while attempting to enter this harbor. Two tugs went to her assistance and finally got her off. She was then taken to an anchorage.

BOYS AND NUNS IN PERIL.

Attempt Made to Blow Up Religious Institutions in Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—Two attempts to destroy religious institutions were made by unknown persons to-day. Bombs were exploded at St. Joseph's Boys' School, at Sabadell, near Barcelona, and at the convent at Cordejuela, near Bilbao. In the former place two boys were injured, but the nuns in the convent escaped uninjured.

Panic on the Berlin Boerse.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—A panic prevailed on the Boerse here yesterday. Some stocks fell 15 per cent. News that the Paris Rothschilds had intervened to protect the market restored confidence somewhat.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.—In the unofficial trading on the boerse here to-day Austrian credit shares were dealt in at 369.72. Saturday's closing price was 367. It is hoped that the banks will intervene to-morrow to prevent any further extension of last week's collapse.

Fatal Accident on a British Railway.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Scotch express train on the Great Northern Railway today struck a freight train that was partly on a siding at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire. The last cars of the express train were thrown from the track. One person was killed and five were injured.

Serious Fire in a German Town.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—A disastrous fire occurred at Ottenéen, a suburb of Hamburg, last night, when Dietz's machine works and the Steinle Company's tar works were destroyed. The loss is placed at 2,000,000 marks.

Healy Buys a Cork Newspaper.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Timothy Healy, M. P., who, it is generally believed, will shortly be dropped by the Anti-Parnellite Party, has acquired The Cork Herald, which has hitherto been an organ of the Parnellites.

Barges Founder in the Elbe.

HAMBURG, Nov. 10.—A severe northwest gale prevailed here last night. Several barges foundered in the Elbe. No lives were lost.

DIRECTORS HAVE A ROW

German National Exhibition Likely Not to be a Success.

SERIOUS TROUBLE OVER THE SITE

Persons Who Signed the Guarantee Fund Now Refuse to Provide Lights for the Exhibition.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The projected international exhibition in Berlin in 1896 has been found impossible because of the German National Exhibition, which the managers endeavored to substitute for the international exposition. That scheme, however, is also failing, and has so far dwindled into a mere Berlin trades and art treasury exhibition.

A squabble arose over the site of the exhibition, one clique wanting to have it at Charlottenburg, and another in Treptow Park, on the Spree. The latter clique gained the day under the influence of pressure brought to bear upon the committee by the Government, which represented that the working people ought to be primarily benefited by the exhibition.

The signers of the guarantee fund in the meantime refuse to provide lights for the exhibition, and it will consequently have to be closed after dark, unless some sagacious speculators benefit themselves and the public by arranging to put in an electric light plant.

PICTURE DEALERS NOT CONVICTED.

Acquitted of the Charge of Selling Valuable Stolen Works.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Great interest has been centred in the progress of a trial which occupied the attention of the courts in Munich last week. The defendants were several well-known dealers in high-class pictures, who were accused of receiving and selling stolen pictures from the brush of the celebrated German portrait painter, Franz Lenbach.

The courtroom was crowded with prominent society people and artists, who followed the case with great attention, and a large number of witnesses were examined. One witness, a tailor named Stendal, swore that he was an amateur painter, and had devoted his leisure hours to painting imitations of Lenbach's portraits of Prince Bismarck, Count von Caprivi, and other notable persons. One of his pictures of Gen. Caprivi he had himself seen sold in the shop of a well-known and reputable dealer as a genuine Lenbach.

The prosecution was unable to prove that any of the portraits figuring in the case were stolen pictures, and the jury last evening brought in a verdict of "not guilty." When the verdict was announced the spectators, led by the artists present, cheered the accused picture dealers, and the cheers were taken up by the public outside as the acquitted dealers left the court.

EMPEROR WILLIAM HUNTING.

The German Ruler Engages in Sport at Plesdorf.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The Emperor has been shooting on the estates of Count von Wedel-Plesdorf, Chief of the Imperial Household at Plesdorf, and Prince Henry of Prussia and his wife, Princess Irene, it is announced, will spend the coming Winter in Italy, and, consequently, will not be able to appear at Court this season.

As the rumors of discord between the Emperor and his brother are likely to be revived because of the latter's absence, it is given out that the reason for it is the delicate state of health of the Princess, which statement is partly true.

The Emperor will review the naval recruits at Kiel about the middle of December, and has promised to go to Buda-Pesth to be present at the Honved millenial celebrations.

GOOD PLACE FOR VON HIOLSEN.

Will Succeed to the Management of Berlin's Royal Opera House.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The head of the management of the Royal Opera House has always been regarded as a high Court official, but it appears that the present incumbent, Count von Hochberg, is not. The post is a desirable one to a finical aristocrat, as the dictum of the incumbent is absolute in dealing with rows between actors, actresses, singers, and others, and therefore the manager is regarded by himself and everybody else as a mighty personage. The actual management of the Opera House has of late drifted into the hands of the director, Herr Pierson, who is an energetic and refined gentleman and a good musician. It is announced that Count von Hochberg is about to be appointed the successor of Count von Wedel-Piesdorf as Minister of the Imperial Household, and that Baron von Hiolsen, now manager of the Royal Theatre at Weisbaden, will succeed Count von Hochberg, taking the active management of the Royal Opera House in Berlin.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Charles B. Husted.

Charles B. Husted died in the home of his sister, Mrs. Julia Cox, in Peekskill, on Saturday from an acute attack of nephritis. He voted Tuesday, and was out Friday, previous to his death.

Mr. Husted was born in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., sixty-four years ago last January. He was a brother of the late veteran legislator, Gen. James W. Husted. Of the family of two brothers and three sisters, only one now survives—Mrs. Cox.

Mr. Husted received his education in the famous Bedford Academy. He conducted a retail drug business in New-York City for a number of years. Then he went to Florida, and for twelve years managed a large orange plantation, the property of his brother, on the St. John's River, near Jacksonville. He returned to the North and was a New-York Dockmaster for several years, then an Assistant Internal Revenue Collector. While holding that office, he was injured one day in stepping off a street car. He suffered afterward with a creeping paralysis.

He married, in early life, Julia Scofield, who died last March. A daughter, Miss Nellie Husted, of Jamaica, L. I., survives him. He was a Republican and a member of several secret orders. The funeral services will be held to-morrow. The burial will be in Bedford.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Horace B. Freeman, who for nearly twenty years had been Superintendent of Starin's Pier 18, North River, died Friday, at his home, 41 Greenwich Avenue. He was a brother-in-law of John H. Starin. He was born in 1832.

—William A. Skinner died Saturday at his home in Spotswood, N. J., aged sixty-eight years. He was a snuff manufacturer, a member of the firm of Skinner & Co.

—Prof. George Lawson, F. R. S., scientist and writer, died yesterday in Halifax.

—J. J. Poole, a prominent citizen of Hartford, died Saturday, aged fifty-five years.

Hard to Tell What Solid Gold Means.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A curious case, involving the legal value of the term "solid gold," was heard by Magistrate Daly of Wilmington, Del., and was by him referred to the General Sessions Court. John Walanski had George Drake, an auctioneer, arraigned on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Drake had sold him a watch, representing it to be solid gold. It proved to be plated. A number of jewelers testified on both sides. Some held that nothing less than 14-carat gold could be held to be solid. Others, that solid gold was the pure metal, without alloy. Still others, who appeared for the defendant, held that any composition into which gold entered as a component part could properly be called solid gold. Magistrate Daly felt incompetent to decide from the conflicting testimony, and so held Drake in bail for the Grand Jury.

Boy Smokers of Cigarettes.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Bulletin.

The startling statement is made by the Board of Public School Controllers of Allegheny City that 50 per cent. of the boys attending school in one ward in that city are cigarette smokers, and that the percentage of these smokers throughout the pupils would not fall much below the figure given.

CUBANS TO TAKE THE AGGRESSIVE

Orders Issued to Destroy all Sugar Plantations Saving Only Machinery—Will be a Hard Blow to Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Recent advices from Cuba indicate that the tide of the revolution has turned and is now with the Cubans struggling for liberty.

The principal cause for this has been the statements made by Captain General Campos about three weeks ago, and afterward confirmed by him in newspaper interviews and through his private cables to Madrid, stating it would be necessary to send 150,000 more men to the island to crush the insurgents, and that the lives of half that number would have to be sacrificed before that end could be reached.

When Campos's statements were made public and the new Cuban Assembly was fully aware of Campos's position in the matter, it was decided to place the Cuban army on the offensive and strike an effective blow at once.

From private sources it was learned that an order had been given the leaders in the fields to destroy at once all the sugar plantations, preserving only the machinery.

This is the most important step that the new Cuban Government has yet made, and the armies under Gomez, Maceo, and Roloff already have begun operations in that direction. This move on the part of the Cubans was made only about a week ago, but is bound to be a very hard blow to Spain.

The complete, or even partial, destruction of the sugar cane in the island will be an almost irretrievable disaster to Spanish control in Cuba, as Spain depends more upon the revenue derived from the sugar crop than from any other source.

The destruction of the sugar crop also would cause a great loss to the United States, not only on account of the sugar, but in the commerce with the island, which would suffer greatly.

This is the first aggressive step undertaken by the Cubans.

BOARDED BY A SPANISH OFFICER.

Brig Harriet G. Was Suspected of Having Arms for Cubans.

The brig Harriet G., which arrived Saturday night from Nuevitas, reports that a Spanish officer, with an armed force, boarded the brig Oct. 3, under the suspicion that arms and ammunition were concealed on board, and searched the vessel in every part.

Capt. Miller protested. The United States Consul also came on board, and protested with the Spanish officer without avail. Finding nothing to verify their suspicion, the Spaniards left the vessel without further parley.

On board the Harriet G. is Gustave de la Torre, a Cuban, who was obliged to leave Nuevitas to avoid persecution.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamship Veendam, from Rotterdam, yesterday, was C. G. Velez, one of the representatives of the Cuban cause, who has been in Spain in the interests of the Cubans.

He says he expects to lead an expedition to Cuba in the near future, but refused to give any details. His father is in Paris working for Cuban independence. Mr. Velez says it is now too late for Spain to offer concessions, as the Cubans are in a position to expect the consummation of their hopes.

TO AID SICK AND INJURED.

Daughters of Cuba Planning a Mammoth Fair.

More than 100 Cuban women members of the charitable society, Daughters of Cuba, met at the residence of their President, Mrs. G. de Quesada, 116 West Sixty-fourth Street, Saturday afternoon, to appoint committees to have charge of the departments of the Cuban Fair, to be held Dec. 2 to 7, at Masonic Hall, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue.

This fair will be for the benefit of the sick and wounded Cubans of the war for freedom now being waged in Cuba.

Offers of goods and services were received from all over the United States, and, judging from the enthusiasm manifested by the ladies present, the fair will be a great success.

Among those present at the meeting were Mrs. G. de Quesada, President; V. Zayas Bazan, Vice President; Miss Carmen Mantilla, Secretary; Mrs. B. J. Guerra, Treasurer; Mrs. E. Agramonte, Sr., Mrs. E. Agramonte, Jr., Mrs. E. M. Aguirre, Mrs. J. Alvarez, Mrs. A. Agramonte, Miss A. M. Barranco, Miss M. Barranco, Mrs. M. Barranco, Mrs. F. Besosa, Miss Boltel, Mrs. A. del Castillo, Mrs. J. P. del Castillo, Mrs. F. Chacon, Mrs. C. M. de Cespedes, Mrs. M. Espin, Mrs. C. Frech, Miss C. Foster, Mrs. J. Govin, Miss T. Gonzalez, Mrs. Gault, Mrs. Garzon, Miss E. Hernandez, Mrs. A. Losa, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. C. Lopez, Mrs. A. Martinez, Mrs. C. Mantilla, Mrs. E. Molina, Miss F. Molina, Mrs. L. Molina, Mrs. P. Mendiola, Miss E. Merlo, Miss R. Merlo, Mrs. MacKnight, Mrs. M. Machado, Mrs. E. Napoles, Mrs. C. Peña, Mrs. M. Peña, Mrs. F. G. Pierra, Miss E. Peña, Mrs. Pomares, Mrs. F. Ritter, Miss H. Rubens, Mrs. P. Salazar, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs. J. M. Trujillo, Mrs. E. Trujillo, Mrs. B. Tanco, Mrs. A. de Tomas, Mrs. M. Viesca, Mrs. A. E. Vidal, Mrs. E. Villaverde, and Mrs. L. Zayas.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Chicago is at the Buckingham.

—Senator-elect Horace White of Syracuse is at the Albemarle.

—Isaac McConihe of Troy and Capt. Egerton of Ottawa are at the Brunswick.

—Mme. Frances Saville of the Metropolitan Opera Company is at the Empire.

—William M. Bunn of Philadelphia and J. Reed Whipple of Boston are at the Hoffman.

—Almeric H. Paget, Gerald Paget, and Lady Colebrooke of England are at the Savoy.

—Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland and Henry M. Whitney of Boston are at the Holland.

—Miguel Covarrubias, Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington is at the Windsor.

—Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore, William W. Crapo of Massachusetts, and Milton H. Smith of Louisville are at the Fifth Avenue.

—William L. Elkins of Philadelphia, Judge Henry B. Tompkins of Atlanta, Gen. George S. Field, John N. Scatchard, and Robert L. Fryer of Buffalo and Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany are at the Waldorf.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Ebbitt—A. J. Farmer, New-York.

—Cochran—William King, New-York.

—Page's—Henry A. Hughes, New-York.

—Arlington—Joseph H. Choate, New-York.

—Hamilton—The Misses Schoomaker, Mrs. W. S. Gleason, New-York.

—Willard's—D. M. Fernands, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cummings, J. More, New-York.

—Shoreham—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dumont, Henry L. Duncanson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Quimby, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Tremont, Brooklyn.

Fouling of the Waters.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Bulletin.

Judge Buffington, sitting on the bench of the United States District Court, a few days ago, expressed himself emphatically regarding the dumping of polluting material into the streams near this city. He virtually served notice that such operations must cease. This authoritative voicing of a public feeling ought to have a wholesome effect and put an end to what has become a menace to health hereabout.

TO SAVE THE HEATHEN

Foreign Missions Dealt With by Eminent Divines.

CHRIST SAID "TEACH ALL NATIONS"

Dr. Hall Says that, Despite Opulence, Many Are in Moral Night—Drs. Wylie, Van Dyke, and Davies Preach.

The movement in behalf of foreign missions, which has been taken up by the Presbyterian Church in this city, was the topic of sermons in several Presbyterian churches yesterday. The sending of missionaries abroad to preach the Gospel was urged on the ground that Christ had commanded His Apostles and Disciples to preach the Gospel to all nations.

Services will be held this week in various Presbyterian churches throughout the city to aid the movement.

DR. VAN DYKE'S CRITICISMS.

But He Is Sure Obstacles to Progress Will Disappear.

"The Failure of Foreign Missions" was the topic on which the Rev. Henry Van Dyke spoke yesterday morning at the Brick Presbyterian Church, in Fifth Avenue.

He traced the foreign mission movement from the time of the Apostles, who undertook the first mission when they penetrated Europe from Asia. During the Dark Ages it languished, and in the Middle Ages it was hindered by ecclesiastical corrruption.

It was almost forgotten in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but about 100 years ago the movement was revived.

The Baptists in 1792, the London Missionary Society, in 1795, and other organizations down to the American Board of Foreign Missions in 1810, besides many since that time, had undertaken foreign missionary work.

It would not be difficult for modern Christians, Dr. Van Dyke said, to understand the subject. They ought to be able to decide whether the cause was a mistake or a failure.

"If foreign missions," he continued, "have in the nineteenth century failed, how and in what manner have they done so? There are three kinds of failure—that through mistaken aim, through improper means, and failure through imperfect connection through aim and means. Foreign missions are not a failure in aim, for they are the gospel for humanity."

The preacher did not believe that the purpose of the foreign missions had yet been attained. There were some wasteful rivalries between the missionary organizations, but these and other obstacles to progress will soon be rid of. The whole trend is, however, toward simplicity and unity.

A fine example of Christian co-operation could be seen in the action of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, who divided the work of the American board.

If it was admitted that the aim of foreign missions was right, could it be said that the means were equally so? The answer should be brought up to date. There may have been a time when societies were organized to send flannel petticoats to the Ethiopians and to print the Lord's Prayer on palm leaf fans for the Eskimos, but such are now surely extinct.

The missions of to-day were making use of the most modern practical and sensible methods that could be found in any enterprise. The plan was to send out live men and women of the highest culture, to help them just as mercantile agents and explorers are equipped, and furnish them as far as possible with the strongest weapons of civilization—the school and the hospital.

Native workers were being drawn into the missionary ranks, so that the Church in any land may belong to the people of that land.

It was granted that some unsuitable persons had been sent out as missionaries, but, as a whole, the body commanded the respect of all intelligent observers. Now and then some one has brought evil reports of the missionaries, but the character of the witness will not always bear scrutiny.

"When a literary tourist," said Mr. Van Dyke, "comes back from the shores of the sea with tales of ridicule and sneers of contempt for the missionaries, examine his trail and see if he has not left behind him a record of self-indulgence in heathen vice which would account for his prejudice against the introduction of Christianity."

Robert Louis Stevenson had maintained particularly happy relations with the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries, and stood high in the love and esteem of them all.

"A few years ago," the speaker said, "an officer of the United States Navy gave a bad account of the missionaries in Syria. People believed it without stopping to ask who said it. This year that very man was invited to retire, involuntarily, from the navy, because he was not fit to stay in it."

Christian nations had poured, Dr. Van Dyke said, a flood of 2,000,000 gallons of rum into Hawaiian Islands in 1884, at a single port, and sent $32,000,000 worth of opium into China annually.

There are those who ask why is not so good a work as the missionary cause wisely carried on. They say it costs $10 to send $1 to the heathen.

The administration expenses of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad are 4.88 per cent. of the whole outlay. In a large wholesale house the cost is 8 or 9 per cent., yet in the missionary movement administration forms but 5.6 per cent. of the total expense. In other words, $915,000 worth of Gospel was sent to heathen lands for $60,000. To send a dollar to the missionaries costs just about 6 cents.

Foreign missions have drawn over 4,000,000 souls out of heathen darkness, and of these 1,300,000 have become communicants of the Church. Every year at least 100,000 converts are added, or about 12 an hour.

The foreign mission had failed only in that it had not kept pace with the growth of the Christian Church. It has failed to bring the greater part of mankind out of heathenism.

VIEWS OF THE REV. JOHN HALL.

So Much Heathenism and So Much Wealth in the World.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall took for his text yesterday morning Malachi, i., 11:

> For, from the rising of the sun, even unto the going down of the same, My name shall be great among the Gentiles; and in every place incense shall be offered unto My name, and a pure offering; for My name shall be great among the heathen, saith the Lord of Hosts.

Dr. Hall said that it brought sorrow to his heart to be compelled to know that there was so much heathenism in the world while there was so much wealth. Those who were capable of doing so should honor the Lord with their substance, for the Lord had given substance to His people just for that purpose. Well-to-do Christians, indeed all well-to-do people on the footstool, were merely individual trustees for the funds placed in their hands by their Maker.

In all things we should, said Dr. Hall, exhibit the highest kind of humanity, and the best means of doing good to men was offered to men through the Gospel. There were unparalleled opportunities for the preaching of Christ in heathendom, and there were appalling needs of heathendom for the redemptive agencies of Christ Jesus.

After advocating Christian liberality, in conclusion Dr. Hall said that we should show the gratitude we enjoy as a Nation by spreading these blessings, and hinted at a movement on the part of the Christian universe to benefit those of the far-away lands who were benighted, and who had as yet not been inculcated into the true belief of the Redeemer and all His blessings.

Dr. Hall said, after the sermon, that he had great faith in the usefulness of the newspapers in calling the attention of the public to the fact that a Presbyterian campaign in behalf of foreign missions is now in progress in this city. All the week, in all the churches of the denomination, meetings are to be held, as follows, for the purpose of furthering the good work:

On Wednesday night prayers will be offered up for foreign missions. On Thursday, in addition to central meetings in each church, there will be special services in the five districts, so-called. At the University Place Church the Rev. Dr. Alexander will preside. At the Brick Church the Rev. Drs. McIlvaine and Van Dyke will preside. The Rev. Dr. Thompson will hold forth at the Madison Avenue Church, Rev. Dr. Atterbury at the Park Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Young at the Church of the Puritans.

There will be a central meeting in Carnegie Hall Friday night, which will be addressed by—among others—the Rev. Dr. Clarke, President of the United Societies for Christian Endeavor, and the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State.

DR. WYLIE ON CHRIST'S APPROVAL.

Walls of Heathenism Have Been Broken Through.

At the Scotch Presbyterian Church Dr. D. G. Wylie preached yesterday from the text, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations."

Before the sermon the announcement was made that the session of the church expected to raise $1,000, in addition to the regular church donation for missionaries, for the million-dollar fund that the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions wishes to collect.

"The crucial question in the matter of foreign missions," said the preacher, "is, 'Does Jesus Christ approve of foreign missions?' If He does, that ought to satisfy every inquiry. Is it His will that we spend our money and devote our energies only at home under the shadow of our own steeples while the nations sit in darkness? Did He come to preach to a favored few?"

Dr. Wylie said that he believed that foreign missions were according to the will of God, and that it was inconceivable that God should intend salvation to a few people of the world. The Psalms and the writings of Isaiah emphasize the universality of His kingdom, and it is clearly taught in all the Scriptures that Jesus Christ came to save a lost world in its entirety.

"I believe," he continued, "that Jesus Christ wants us to help these foreign missions. He gave the impulse to the great work. He has blessed the efforts of the Church in this work. He blessed the foreign missions of His Apostles, but the blessing has continued down to us.

"What is the meaning of all these open doors to heathendom? What is the meaning of the fact that the Church's prayers for ages have been answered and the strong walls of heathenism have been broken through?

"True, difficulties remain. Heathen customs of living make one of them. But there is now no part of the earth where missionaries cannot go without some protection from the nations.

"Christians control the greatest language of the earth. Christians control the commerce of the world. Christians control the diplomacy of the world. They also own the money of the world.

"What do these things mean more than that Christ is encouraging His people to continue the work they have already done and are now doing to spread His kingdom everywhere?"

SERMON BY DR. J. R. DAVIES.

The Church Will Minister to the Benighted.

The Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday on "Why Not Give Up Foreign Missions?"

He vigorously defended the sending abroad of missionaries to preach the Gospel. He said that foreign nations have become our near neighbors.

"What are we going to do with these countries?" said he. "Are we going to pass them by, or are we going to minister and preach the Gospel to them? Of course, we are going to minister to them."

Dr. Davies maintained that obedience to the word of the Master, who commanded His Apostles and Disciples to preach the Gospel to all nations, compelled the sending of missionaries abroad.

A BITUMINOUS COAL COMBINATION

Arrangement Almost Complete for an Allotment of Tonnage—Railroads and Producers Interested.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Negotiations are said to be nearly completed for the formation of a combination by which practically all the soft coal operators of Central and Eastern Pennsylvania and the Cumberland region interested in the tidewater trade will make an allotment of tonnage much like that which is supposed to prevail in the anthracite trade.

This important deal, which is understood to include the railroads as well as the producing corporations and individual operators, has been attempted several times before, but never could be carried to a successful conclusion, owing to the many conflicting interests involved.

Recently, however, the threats of strikes and the demoralization of prices have cooperated to bring the bituminous people together, and the new combination, or pool, is the result of numerous conferences.

The parties to the deal are said to include the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Beech Creek, Huntingdon and Broad Top, West Virginia, Central, and other railroads interested in the tidewater trade of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia. The Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads are said not to be included in the deal.

The operators interested in the movement include practically all, both large and small, whose mines lie in the country tributary to the railroads named and whose products come to tid

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lower Prices as the Result of Foreign Liquidation.

EUROPEAN BOURSES UNSETTLED.

Sharp Decline in British Consols—Nothing in the Local Situation to Cause Uneasiness—Gold to be Shipped on Tuesday.

MONDAY—A. M.

The New-York market suffered during the week from liquidation by foreigners, all of the international stocks being materially lower. The disturbance abroad began some weeks ago, with liquidation in the Kafir market in Paris and London, and it has been added to by uneasiness on all the foreign Bourses over the European political complications. British consols were weak, and at one time were down more than 2 per cent. Well-informed foreign bankers of this city, however, do not seem to be alarmed over the situation, and predict that there will not be an outbreak of hostilities at this time.

Nothing has developed in the local situation to cause uneasiness. Offerings of foreign holdings have been absorbed at concessions, and it is felt that the liquidation cannot have much further to go. In the meantime bank returns show that general business continues to improve in volume, and the railways are reporting large earnings in all sections, except those in which the cotton crop was short. The foreign exchange market has been very firm, sales being at the gold shipping point; in fact, it is announced that a million of gold will be shipped on Tuesday.

Outside of the stocks listed on the London Exchange, the general list held fairly well. The declines in the foreign group included 6¾ in Canadian Pacific, 5¼ in Louisville and Nashville, 5 in Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 3 in Illinois Central, 1⅞ in Erie and Reading, 1⅝ in Atchison, and 1½ in St. Paul. The losses in purely local issues were relatively small. The coalers were down 2@3 points, and the Grangers about a point each. There was an exceptional decline of 8 points in New-England, but the market for it was very dull. The industrials were all more or less heavy, but they recovered slightly before the close of the week. Tennessee Coal and Iron and Leather preferred were the heaviest losers. Tobacco, Chicago Gas, and Distillers were down about 2½ each, and Western Union, General Electric, and Sugar about 1½ each.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing, Nov. 10, '94.
Adams Express	151½	151½	..
*Am. Sp. Mfg., when is....	13⅛	13	..
American Cotton Oil.....	21	19	20
American Cotton Oil pf..	69	68½	77
*Ann Arbor pf., w. is....	31	31	..
*American Sugar Refining	102⅜	98¼	94
*American Sugar Ref. pf.	99	98¼	95
American Tobacco.....	90¼	85½	101
American Tobacco pf.....	105	105	108
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd...	17¼	15½	..
*At., T. & S. F. pf. w. i....	27⅛	24¾	..
Atlantic & Pacific.....	7⅞	7⅞	..
Baltimore & Ohio.....	60½	54¾	69½
*Bay State Gas.....	21	20½	27⅜
Canada Southern.....	54⅝	53½	52⅜
Canadian Pacific.....	56⅜	53¼	62¼
Central Pacific.....	16	15⅜	16
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	19¼	19	19½
Chicago Gas, t. r.....	67⅜	64⅜	..
Chicago & Eastern Ill.....	47½	47	..
Chicago & East. Ill. pf....	100	100	..
Chicago & N. W.....	106	104¾	103¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.....	84	82⅜	76⅜
Chi., C., C. & St. Louis.....	41¾	39½	39¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.....	75¼	72⅝	63⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf...	124	120	124
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.....	75¼	73¼	65⅝
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. pf....	61	58	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.....	4	4	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	33¾	30¾	25
Columbus & Hocking Coal..	3	3	..
Col., H. V. & Toledo.....	21¼	19	18⅞
Consolidated Coal.....	33½	33¼	..
Consolidated Gas Co.....	148⅝	146¾	124½
Delaware & Hudson.....	130⅝	129	127½
Del., Lack. & West.....	169	165	160½
Denver & Rio Grande pf..	48	44	37¼
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge..	8	7	..
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd..	22¾	19¾	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf....	19⅝	19⅜	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.....	97	97	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.....	62	55	53
Evansville & Terre Haute.	28	26	..
General Electric.....	31⅝	30⅜	37½
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	¼	¼	..
Illinois Central.....	99	96¾	92½
Illinois Steel Co.....	78	76	..
Iowa Central.....	10	9⅝	7½
Iowa Central pf.....	32	30	25½
*Keely Motor.....	4¼	4¼	..
Laclede Gas.....	24	23	21
Laclede Gas pf.....	82½	82½	79
Lake Erie & Western.....	23	22	16½
Lake Erie & Western pf...	74	73¾	73⅝
Lake Shore.....	149½	147	138
Long Island.....	85	85	80¾
*Long Isl. Trac., all in. pd.	19¼	19	..
Louisville & Nashville....	55⅜	51½	50⅜
Louis., N. A. & Chi.....	9⅞	8¾	8
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf....	27	25½	23½
Manhattan Con.....	103¼	103¼	107½
*Metropolitan Traction....	107¼	107	..
Michigan Central.....	97	97	..
Michigan Pen. Car.....	23	21	..
Michigan Pen. Car pf.....	63	63	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis...	23	22	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf..	84½	83½	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf....	54½	52	..
Minnesota Iron.....	67	66	..
Missouri Pacific.....	32⅜	28⅝	..
Miss., Kan. & Texas.....	15⅜	14	14½
Miss., Kan. & Texas pf....	32⅜	30¼	23¾
Mobile & Ohio.....	21	18⅝	..
Morris & Essex.....	169¼	168½	161
*National Lead Co.....	31½	29¾	42¼
*National Lead Co. pf.....	90	90½	89
National Linseed Oil.....	22⅞	22⅞	..
National Starch.....	6	6	..
New-Jersey Central.....	108½	105	96½
New-York Central.....	100	99¾	100½
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd..	45	43	32¼
New-York & New-Haven....	184	184	196¾
New-York, Chic. & St. L..	13¾	12¾	15
N.Y., L. E. & W. 2d in. pd.	12	9¾	14
N. Y., L. E. & West. pf., 2d in. pd.....	23½	23½	28¾
N. Y., Sus. & West.....	11	10½	16
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf....	33½	29½	45½
Norfolk Southern.....	70	70	..
Norfolk & Western.....	38	37	8
Norfolk & Western pf.....	11¼	10¾	23
North American.....	5	4⅝	4⅝
Northern Pacific.....	5	4⅝	4⅝
Northern Pacific pf.....	16½	15⅜	19⅝
Ontario & Western.....	16⅞	15½	16⅝
Oregon Improvement.....	6½	6½	13⅜
Pacific Mail.....	27⅞	26½	23⅜
Peo. Dec. & Evansville...	5	4¾	3¾
Philadelphia & Reading..	18	17⅛	18⅝
P., C., C. & St. L.....	18⅛	18	17½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	52	51½	45
Pullman Palace Car Co....	167½	164	159
St. Louis Southwestern ...	6¼	5⅞	5⅝
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	14	13½	10⅝
St. Paul & Duluth.....	27	27	..
St. Paul & Omaha.....	41	39½	36½
St. P., Minn. & M.....	114⅝	114¼	109
Silver Bullion certs.....	68¼	68¼	..
Southern Pacific.....	22¼	19	20½
Southern Railway.....	11⅞	11¼	12⅞
Southern Railway pf.....	36⅜	34½	40½
Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	37	31½	16¼
Texas Pacific.....	9	8⅝	10½
T., A. A. & N., M.....	1⅞	⅝	5
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.....	9	9	..
Union Pacific.....	11	9¼	14⅛
Union Pacific, D. & G.....	4¼	4¼	..
U. S. Cordage, t. r.....	7⅝	6¾	..
U. S. Cordage pf t. r.....	14	13	..
U. S. Cordage xtd. t. r....	28	27⅝	..
United States Rubber.....	36⅞	33⅜	44½
United States Rubber pf..	92	91	..
*United States Leather ..	12	11¼	9
*United States Leather pf.	72⅜	66	60
Wabash.....	7⅞	6⅞	7
Wabash pf.....	19⅞	18½	15⅜
Wells-Fargo Express.....	93	91¼	..
Western Union Tel.....	90¾	86¼	89¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie...	13⅞	13¼	12⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf..	43¼	40	43¼

*Unlisted.
†Ex. dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was without special change. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent., the average being about 2¼ per cent. Time money was in a little better demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was not in large supply, but the demande was fair. Rates were at 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' commission-house bills and prime four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £801,385 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 58.35, became 58.02. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,875,000f in gold and 600,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was strong, with rates at the gold shipping point. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—12½@15 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¼c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $24,951,298, and the exports for the same period, $69,814,743. The net exports, therefore, have been $44,863,445. The net exports to date in 1894 were $66,366,888; in 1893, $9,974,949, and in 1892, $52,474,940.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $1,665,650. The banks now hold $19,260,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $4,708,000, an increase in specie of $210,500, an increase in legal tenders of $973,500, a decrease in deposits of $1,926,600, and a decrease in circulation of $89,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Nov. 9, '95.	Nov. 2, '95.	Nov. 10, '94.
Loans	$495,923,200	$500,691,800	$490,714,700
Specie	64,419,300	64,208,800	93,677,100
Legal tenders	86,824,700	85,851,200	116,036,600
Net deposits	527,935,800	529,862,400	592,176,200
Circulation.	14,363,300	14,452,600	11,207,600

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Nov. 9, '95.	Nov. 2, '95.	Nov. 10, '94.
Specie	$64,419,300	$64,208,800	$93,677,100
Legal tenders	86,824,700	85,851,200	116,036,600
Total reserve.	$151,244,000	$150,060,000	$209,713,700
Reserve req'd against deposits	131,983,950	132,465,600	148,044,050
Excess res've above legal requirements	$19,260,050	$17,594,400	$61,669,650

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$19,260,050	*1890	$2,544,250
1894	61,669,650	*1889	760,850
1893	57,828,725	1888	11,557,600
1892	2,078,000	1887	8,587,400
1891	6,985,150	1886	7,891,350

*Deficit.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Col. & Hock Coal..... 1¼

DECLINED.

American Sugar..... 1½
American Tobacco pf..... 2⅝
American Tobacco pf..... 1
At., T. & S. F. all in. pd..... 1⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf., w. i..... 1½
Baltimore & Ohio..... 5
Bay State Gas..... 2½
Canada Southern..... 1½
Canadian Pacific..... 6⅜
Central Pacific..... 2⅛
Chicago Gas, t. r..... 2⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy..... 1
C., C., C. & St. Louis..... 2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul..... 1½
Chicago, R. I. & Pac..... 1⅜
Cleveland, Lor. & W. pf..... 4½
Colorado Fuel & Iron..... 2
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo..... 2¾
Consolidated Gas..... 2¾
Delaware & Hudson..... 2
Delaware, Lack. & West..... 3
Denver & Rio Grande pf..... 5
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd..... 2½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y..... 1
Erie Telegraph & Telephone..... 4¼
Evansville & Terre Haute..... 2
General Electric..... 1⅜
Illinois Central..... 3
Illinois Steel..... 2
Iowa Central pf..... 1
Laclede Gas pf..... 2
Lake Shore..... 1⅞
Louisville & Nashville..... 5¾
Manhattan..... 1
Michigan Central..... 2¼
Minn. & St. Louis. 2d pf..... 2
Missouri Pacific..... 1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas..... 1½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf..... 2½
National Lead..... 1
New-Jersey Central..... 3¾
New-York & New-England, all in. pd..... 8
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis..... 1
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d in. pd..... 1⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 2d in. pd..... 1
New-York, Sus. Western..... 1½
New-York, Sus. & Western pf..... 1½
New-York, Ont. & Western..... 1⅝
Pacific Mail..... 1
Philadelphia & Reading..... 1⅞
Pullman Car..... 3½
Southern Pacific..... 1
Southern Ry. pf..... 1⅝
Tennessee, C. & I..... 4½
Union Pacific..... 2¼
United States Cord. gtd..... 2½
United States Leather..... 1
United States Leather pf..... 4½
United States Rubber..... 2
United States Rubber pf..... 1
Wabash pf..... 1½
Western Union..... 1⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf..... 2¾

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Cleveland & Canton 1st..... 1
Columbus & Greenville 1st..... 1

DECLINED.

Atch., Top. & Santa F. 2d ctfs..... 1½
Atch., Top. & Santa F. adj. 4s, when is.. 1¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis 1st, St. L. Div..... 1
Colorado Midland con. 4s, t. r..... 1
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s..... 1
Erie 2d con. ctfs..... 2½
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st, t. r..... 1½
International & Great Northern 2d..... 1
Iron Mountain gen..... 1
Kansas Pacific con. ctfs..... 1½
Kansas & Texas 2d..... 2⅜
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s..... 1
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago gen..... 1⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis 5s..... 1½
N. Y., New-Haven & Hart. deb. ctfs..... 1
N. Y., Ontario & Western 5s..... 1½
Northern Pacific con..... 1¼
Northern Pacific con. ctfs..... 1
Ohio Southern gen..... 2⅜
Oregon Improvement con..... 2½
Philadelphia & Reading 1st pf., inc..... 2
Philadelphia & Reading 2d pf., inc..... 2½
Philadelphia & Reading 3d pf., inc..... 1¾
Philadelphia & Reading gen..... 1
Philadelphia & Reading gen., t. r..... 1
Rock Island deb. ctfs..... 1½
St. Joe & Grand Island 1st, t. r..... 1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st..... 3½
St. Louis Southwestern 2d..... 4½
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s..... 1
Savannah & Western 1st..... 1
Southern Pacific of California con..... 1
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st..... 1
Union Pacific 1st, 1896..... 1½
Union Pacific 1st, 1897..... 1½
Union Pacific 1st, 1898..... 1⅝
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s, t. r..... 1
United States Cordage 1st, t. r..... 2⅝
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r..... 1½

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

In comparison with the stock market, the bond market has been extremely strong, with the exception of one or two issues entirely speculative in character. Atchison securities declined from 2 to 3 per cent. on rumors of a hitch in the reorganization plan, and St. Louis and Southwestern bonds about 4 per cent., on the light earnings now being made by that company. Other speculative bonds show small declines, but high-grade bonds have been steady, with few bonds coming on the market. London, despite the large liquidation in stocks, has sold few if any of our high-grade bonds. The bond dealers have been expecting a supply from this source, but as yet have been disappointed.

The municipal bond market has been active and strong, sales by municipalities for October aggregating over $6,687,000, for which high prices in nearly every instance were paid. The demand continues large. These bonds sell on from a 3¼ to a 3¾ per cent. basis, and are mostly bought by savings banks that are restricted to this class of investments. The yield is lower than private investors will generally accept. Traction and gas securities have been in fairly good demand, with a moderate business doing. New-York and East River Gas bonds were the most active. The change in quotations was slight. Bridgeport Traction bonds were in good demand. The net earnings are more than double all interest charges.

Government bonds were inactive, the 5s and old 4s showing a fractional advance and the new 4s a fractional decline.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 7, 1895	£40,902,644	.....
Nov. 8, 1894	35,152,820	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Nov. 7, 1895	78,304,347	£48,303,632
Nov. 8, 1894	77,128,464	49,535,080

BANK OF GERMANY.

Nov. 7, 1895	32,442,172	13,251,028
Nov. 8, 1894	30,435,750	12,145,250

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Nov. 7, 1895	22,845,000	12,884,000
Nov. 8, 1894	14,911,000	14,421,000

SPAIN.

Nov. 7, 1895	8,004,600	11,080,000
Nov. 8, 1894	8,004,000	9,798,000

NETHERLANDS.

Nov. 7, 1895	4,271,000	6,763,000
Nov. 8, 1894	4,072,000	6,744,000

BELGIUM.

Nov. 7, 1895	2,804,667	1,402,333
Nov. 8, 1894	3,206,667	1,603,333

Total last week	£189,573,830	£93,683,993
Corresponding week in 1894	177,878,813	96,563,621
Week ending Oct. 31	190,518,449	94,451,853
Corresponding week last year	176,406,811	96,189,667

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$11,475,418
Corresponding week 1894	7,508,245
Since Jan. 1, 1895	454,088,961
Corresponding period 1894	375,533,924

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,985,447
Corresponding week 1894	7,434,337
Since Jan. 1, 1895	288,530,473
Corresponding period 1894	307,706,343

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$53,903
Corresponding week 1894	57,918
Since Jan. 1, 1895	26,578,079
Corresponding period 1894	16,802,980

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$870,635
Corresponding week 1894	570,386
Since Jan. 1, 1895	103,635,410
Corresponding period 1894	115,196,892

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 9	$586,307,868
*Balances for week ending Nov. 9	33,193,701
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 2	657,284,024
Balances for week ending Nov. 2	38,507,020
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 26	641,024,000
Balances for week ending Oct. 26	40,172,454
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 19	632,772,000
Balances for week ending Oct. 19	37,246,234
Clearings for week ending Oct. 12	638,030,744
Balances for week ending Oct. 12	30,302,611
Clearings for week ending Oct. 5	694,324,799
Balances for week ending Oct. 5	54,563,823

*For five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Notwithstanding the weakness in the Wall Street market, the local market has as yet shown very little sympathy with its decline. There was a slight increase in the offerings, and in a few instances concessions were made in the asked prices for securities. The report of the Albany Railway for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last, filed with the State Railroad Commissioners, shows that the gross earnings increased $16,634. The net income was $42,197, an increase of $25,438 over the same period last year. The showing is an excellent one, and fulfills the predictions made by the friends of the company. The Celluloid Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. and an additional dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books will close Dec. 13. The dividend hereafter will be payable in January, April, July, and October. The extra one-half of 1 per cent. is declared on account of the increased interval of four months between the dividends which occurs in this instance. These changes have been made to facilitate the operations of the bookkeeping department.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	85	90
Albany City Stor. & Ice Co.	100	..
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany County Bank	180	..
Albany Insurance Company	115	125
Albany Railroad stock	135	135½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	107¼	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	104	..
*Albany Railroad 6s	130	135
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	65	68
Commercial Insurance Company	103	..
Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37¼
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	35	38
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	30	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1936	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	117	..
*New York Air-Brake Company	7	8
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	90	..
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110½	112½
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	107	..
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1948	102½	103½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	127	128¼
*Troy Gas Co. deb 6s	..	112½
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	80	90
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..
Walter A. Wood Co.	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—The local stock market during the past week ruled quiet. In the bank stock list prices continued fairly firm, with little or no activity. Blackstone Canal National sold at 25, Fifth National at 46¾, and National Eagle at 56. American Screw has sold at 213, and is now quoted at 210 bid, with a fair amount offered at 214. The insurance list, like the rest of the market, was quiet. Narragansett Electric Light and Providence Gas ruled much the same as last week; the former sold at 84 and 84¼, while sales of the latter were made at 86. The local money market continues firm, and what little paper there is passing is at rates ranging from 5½ to 6 per cent.; the latter figure, however, is perhaps the more frequent. Call loans between banks are quoted nominally at 3 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., report closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	*43	..
Atlantic	33	36
Blackstone Canal	25	26
City	59½	..
Commercial	47	48½
Eagle	55¾	56½
Fifth	46	47½
First	*111	..
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54¾	..
High Street	60	..
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	130	..
Merchants'	63	64
Mechanics'	53	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	43¾	44½
National Commerce	44	..
Old	113	114½
Providence	150	..
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	50	60
Second	..	128
Third	..	85
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	*56	..
Weybosset	43	45

PAWTUCKET.

Pacific	67	..
Slater	157	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	38
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	260	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	183	187
N. Y., N. H. & H., deb. bonds	135	137
Providence & Springfield	80	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	210	214
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	81	..
Gorham Manufacturing pf	117	118½
Nicholson File	58	..
National & Prov. Wors. pf	100½	103½
National & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	105
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	39¾	..
Rhode Island Perkins H-S	88	90
Rhode Island Perkins H-S pf	96	98

INSURANCE.

Equitable	49	50½
Merchants'	50½	..
Prov. Washington	48½	50

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	84	85
Providence Gas	85½	86¼
Pawtucket Gas	81	82½
Providence Telephone	94½	96½
R. I. Electric Protect.	120	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	112

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	*65½	70
Prov. & Stonington S. S.	149	..

* Ex dividend.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—Messrs. Widener and Elkins were here during the week looking over the traction situation. They announced that nothing further could be done toward consolidating the various systems until the stockholders voted on the question on Dec. 23. It is expected that the six lines will all be under one management by the first of the new year. There have been no important movements in the stocks, and the undertone has been rather weak. The only cause assigned, therefore, is the unsettled feeling which pervades all the stock markets. Philadelphia Gas advanced in the face of the quarterly report of its auxiliary company, the Chartiers Valley, showing a deficit of $37,000 since the first of the year. The rise is regarded as purely speculative. Westinghouse Air Brake sold in a small way at $150 per share, the highest price ever recorded. The par value of the stock is $50 per share, and at $150 the property is selling on a basis of $15,000,000. It has been paying regular dividends of 20 per cent. per annum, with occasional extra dividends. Traction bonds have been in good demand, but the general investment demand is not so active as it was in October. Money is firm at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	7¼	7½
Philadelphia Company	15½	15⅝
Wheeling Gas	17½	..
Central Traction	26¾	27
Citizens' Traction	..	57¼
Pleasant Valley	..	21
Pittsburg & Birmingham	16	16½
Duquesne Traction	..	34
Pitts., Alleghany & Manchester	..	39¾
Westinghouse Electric 2d pf	..	35
United States & Signal Common.	14⅛	14½
United States & Signal pf.	28	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The rates of discount during the past week were 1¼ per cent. for three months' bills and ⅝ per cent. for thirty-day bills. The gold movement was not worthy of note. Silver was weak. The collapse in the stock market was traceable to the mining slump, operators selling shares elsewhere to meet their Kafir losses. Moreover, recent operators for a rise were trying to redeem their losses by operating for a fall. The account opens to-morrow. There are large differences that are expected to cause several failures. The war scares are fictitious. Members of the Haute Finance do not believe in them. The fall of 5¼ in Ottoman Bank securities since the last account is due largely to Paris holders realizing to meet their Kafir losses. Consols have fallen 1⅛. American railroad securities were depressed, in sympathy with New-York, and offered for sales by Kafir losers. These declines were made: Louisville and Nashville, 6⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 5; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, 3⅛; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 3⅛; Illinois Central, 2⅜; New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, each 2½; Union Pacific, 2¼; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, each 2; Northern Pacific, Norfolk and Western, and Denver and Rio Grande, each 1½, and Central Pacific, 1.

WILL COUNT BROOKLYN'S VOTE

Supervisors to Begin To-day and May Spend a Long Time Settling the Squabble.

The official canvass of the vote of Brooklyn will be begun this morning. It is likely to last two weeks, and perhaps longer. The Supervisors receive $3 a day.

As has been stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Edward M. Grout declares he is not satisfied that Mr. Wurster was elected, and says that if the defective ballots which were thrown out were counted, as they should have been, he would be the victor.

Joseph Aspinall, Paul E. De Fere, Bernard J. York, and William E. Hurd, Jr., were the Republican and Democratic nominees for County Judges. It is known that Joseph Aspinall were elected, but which two of the three others were successful is a matter of conjecture only, as the police returns do not make it clear.

Paul E. De Fere called at Police Headquarters yesterday to see the tabulated figures, but, as the janitor had locked the door, Mr. De Fere had to depart unsatisfied.

Hugo Hirsh, one of the Republican candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court, still maintains that he has been elected, but the friends of Martin J. Keogh of Westchester claim the victory for him.

Should the official canvass be against Mr. Hirsh, it is more than likely that the matter will be carried to the courts, on the ground that the 2

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a capable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, side dishes, game, desserts; good baker; private family; city reference. 1,964 7th Av., between 118th and 119th Sts., Rigney's bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one cook and laundress, other chambermaid and waitress; private family; go separate; personal reference. 142 West 62d St., Mackle's bell.

COOK or HOUSEKEEPER.—By thoroughly domesticated Englishwoman as first-class cook or working housekeeper; experienced; excellent references. Gotterson, 136 West 99th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—Private family cook; understands her business in all branches; first-class city reference; no objection to little washing. M. J., box 273 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a professional German; also understands French cooking; can take entire charge of kitchen; highest reference. C. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking; best city references. M., care of Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK.—Scotchwoman wants position in a small private family; is first-class cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 13 West 84th St., first flat, east.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced in French and American cooking; good caterer; personal reference. C. S., 999 6th Av., second flat.

COOK—By a young woman as first-class cook. 154 East 85th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference; employer can be seen. 128 West 60th St., Mary Allen.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or by day; finest worker on seal garments, sleeves enlarged; will remodel or make into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 133 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; latest Parisian styles in fancy jackets, wraps, and walking gowns; also, stylish home dresses made for $10; or cut, terms, $3 per day. M. A. Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Any person desiring a strictly first-class fitter and choice designer can engage her services very moderately; all dresses, waists, capes, &c., made; will remodel; per week or day; town or country; select references. 50 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a fashionable dressmaker; cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor's system; few more customers by the day; understands evening, tailor-made dresses, children's fine clothes; references. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; would like a few engagements by the day; terms, $1.50. Mrs. J. Gallagher, care of Mrs. Dr. Delaney, 211 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ten years in business; good cutter and fitter; position in house or store; willing to leave city. Murray, 211 15th St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants few more customers to go out by the day or to take work home. Dressmaker, 131 East 34th St.

DRESSMAKER or SEAMSTRESS.—To go out by day; cut and fit with Taylor system. K. D., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter and fitter. 134 West 46th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By English graduate; teaches English, literature, history and geography, arithmetic, French, German, and music; highest English and city testimonials and references. H. E., 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By English graduate, to continue the education of children while traveling abroad; highest English and city testimonials and references. G. H., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined German to grown children; good teacher; very good seamstress; references from best families. K. H., 25 East 14th St., Advertising Office.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting or resident; very careful with backward children. Successful, box 175, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes a position for a young French lady, who has been in her family a year and a half, as nursery governess; very highly recommended in every respect. 86 Park Av., between 10 and 1.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated young lady, French Protestant, as nursery governess; best city reference. Mademoiselle, 341 West 30th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German to take charge of children, or as visiting governess. R. Dorna, 28 Sutton Place.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a French housekeeper; intelligent, bright, middle-aged widow; as lady's housekeeper or to single gentleman; best of city reference. L. F., 243 West 39th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID—COOK.—A lady wishes to place first-class housemaid, also cook, with long experience; to go together; best reference. 331 Madison Av.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERWORK.—By a respectable young girl for light housework or chamberwork and sewing. Call at present employer's, 32 East 72d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; flat preferred. 119 East 90th St., one flight up, east side.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman for general housework; good washer and ironer; good references. 332 East 39th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do housework in flat or boarding house; waiting. E. Morgan, 218 West 64th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By active young colored woman; small family in flat; personal references. Pace, 148 West 52d St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By respectable young girl as houseworker; willing and obliging; reference. M. C., 259 West 19th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; best city reference. 410 West 33d St., fourth floor.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; is willing. 435 West 33d St.; ring. Advertiser; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAND.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; excellent seamstress; accustomed to travel; best city references; English. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—As French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler in Europe; hair dresser, good packer, manicure; three years' references from Americans. H. G., 110 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—To one lady; Protestant; German; speaks English and French fluently; thoroughly understands dressmaking, hairdressing; likes traveling; city reference. R. S., 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresses and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. B. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent North German as lady's maid; good sewer, packer; understands hairdressing; good personal references. M. Walters, 252 East 51st St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent in her duties; good sewer, hairdresser, packer; charge of lady's wardrobe; best references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish woman; thoroughly understands all maid's duties; first-class hairdressed and dressmaker; last employer can be seen. 225 East 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German lady's maid or infant's nurse; best of references from American ladies. 203 West 41st St. L. S. J.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as maid; capable; good seamstress and packer; best references. 355 West 15th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city reference. M. E., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Lady desires position for Protestant girl as maid and seamstress, and assist with chamberwork, or as waitress in apartment. 4 East 63d St., 9 to 1 o'clock.

MAID or NURSE.—By a refined middle-aged German as maid or nurse to growing children or elderly lady; city or country; best reference. K. S., Box 829 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an educated North German; competent, reliable in all her duties; understands dressmaking, fine sewing, traveling, and packing; excellent reference. S. P., 257 West 42d St.

MAID or CHAMBERMAID.—As maid or chambermaid; plain sewing; best of references. 186 East 64th St., second flight up; call from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress and chambermaid; sews on all kinds of machines; good city reference. 312 East 31st St.

MAID, &c.—By a Swiss girl as maid and seamstress; good references; willing to assist with chamberwork; city or country. M. S., 138 East 28th St.

MAID.—By experienced middle-aged woman as maid or attendant to elderly or invalid lady; good sewer; first-class references. Industrious, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; good dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; willing and obliging; first-class city references. M. R., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a first-class German maid; would tend to ladies' wardrobe and sew few hours a day; 20 cents an hour. Mrs. Schierbaum, 438 West 58th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her maid; excellent seamstress, dressmaker. Tompson, 450 West 29th St.; only letters answered.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, or CHAMBERMAID.—City reference. 327 West 33d St., care of Mrs. Trouve.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 1,326 3d Av., express office.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl in private family; city or country. Call, Monday, at 307 East 38th St., Johnson's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress; willing to assist in chamberwork the last of week; four years' reference. 214 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a good private family; best city reference. 374 Park Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; found willing and obliging; good city reference. 352 West 12th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a colored woman to do washing at home; fine laundress; reference given. 326 West 37th St., Russell's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 759 Columbus Av., Mrs. Mulleany's bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class, competent young woman; private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; willing, obliging. 108 West 32th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough laundress; expert shirt ironer; also table linen; first-class personal references; no objection to country. 639 6th Av., third flat.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress; with good city references; family washing, by the week or dozen; open-air drying. Mrs. J. C. Johnson, 128 Wes. 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; best personal city reference. L. M. Box 259 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; city or country; first-class reference, wages $20 to $22. Ann, 211 West 36th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant infant's nurse; fully competent to take systematic care of a young child; thoroughly understands the preparation of the most reliable foods used in artificial feeding; wages, $2 per day. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse, thoroughly understanding everything about children. Can be seen on Monday, from 10 to 2 P. M., at present employer's, 32 Park Av.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; superior infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth or young children; devoted in her duties; neat sewer; good accent; in first-class American family; highest city references. Answer for week, Marguerite, Box 315 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated Swiss Protestant, speaking French, German, and English, as nurse or nursery governess to children not under three years of age; best city reference. L. G., 331 Madison Av.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her nurse, a Protestant; she is thoroughly experienced in the care of children from their birth; no objection to the country. Can be seen from 10 till 12, Monday, at 422 Madison Av.

NURSE—CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By two Danish girls; local references; prefer place together; one trained nurse with infant; other chambermaid or waitress. 8 State St.

NURSE or MAID FOR CHILDREN.—By Protestant American young woman; thoroughly competent; good seamstress and packer. L. M., 92 East 14th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from five weeks old; best city reference. A. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By educated, thoroughly experienced young woman as nurse to growing children; good reference. J. M., 231 West 16th St., third bell, west.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, who is living with her parents, to take care of small children in private family. Payesy, 222 East 52d St.

NURSE.—To care for growing child; speaks French and English; assist with other light work; good reference. 52 East 34th St.

NURSE.—Had experience in the care of children; German-American; best references. 108 East 4th St., Monday, in store.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse to grown children, and to do plain sewing; city reference. T. G., 109 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl; thoroughly competent to take entire charge. S. G., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Had experience in care of children; German-American; best references. 108 East 4th St., store.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl as nurse; assist in light chamberwork; two years' reference. 167 East 34th St.

NURSE.—To baby or growing children; good seamstress; or assist with chamberwork. 423 Park Av.; no cards.

NURSE.—To care for growing child; assist with other light work if necessary; good reference. Call, Monday, before 1 P. M., at 52 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, to take care of children and make herself generally useful. 159 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse, to take entire charge of an infant or invalid; excellent references. N. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A North German well-educated nurse, with good references, desires a position; recommended by Miss Allen, 310 West 86th St.

NURSE.—By a refined North German (Hanover) as nurse or nursery governess; good sewer; best city references. V. L., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant nurse for children; good sewer. 240 West 33d St., basement.

Parlormaids.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A POSITION as parlormaid for her waitress, whom she can recommend as an excellent girl in both capacities. 1,007 Lexington Av., care of Mrs. Moran.

PARLORMAID.—By a respectable woman as first-class parlormaid, or can take a waitress's place; understands carving; can make all kinds of salads; best city reference. K. C., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID.—By a first-class parlormaid, or can take butler's place; willing and obliging; five years' city references; last employer can be seen. T., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID.—Competent; city personal references. Care of Drew, 842 6th Av., near 47th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class French seamstress wants few more customers by day; dressmaking, renovating, making over; also children's dresses, underwear, general family sewing; best city references. Mrs. Mille, 235 West 26th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as seamstress in a private family, where there are one or more ladies; is a first-class dressmaker; excellent city reference. Parker, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking; or as nurse and seamstress; good reference. J. E., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as seamstress in private family; thorough knowledge of dressmaking. M. D., 874 6th Av.

Waitresses.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend; K. L., care Mrs. Moran, 1,007 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress; best city references; leaves on account of lady breaking up house. M. K., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads and wines; wages from $20 to $25; best city references. J. M., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress, thoroughly understands her business, willing to assist with chamberwork if required; best city references. T., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; best city references; city preferred. M. M., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes a position for a competent young girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress. Call, Monday, after 11 o'clock, at 1,293 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; best city reference. 241 West 46th St., Sullivan's bell.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as waitress and chambermaid. 1,707 Lexington Av.; ring Murtagh's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress in private family; good references. 205 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; assist with chamberwork; Protestant; good city reference from last place. A. Totten, 515 West 43d St.

WAITRESS.—By waitress, with twelve years' reference, in private family. Apply, 114 East 30th St., present employer's, before 11 o'clock.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; best of city reference. M. J., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class Protestant waitress; can fill butler's place; best city references. S. P., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; city reference. 246 East 55th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to do family wash at home or go out by the day; no cards. Mrs. Reilly, 222 East 70th St.

WASHING.—By a colored woman to take in washing by the day or week. Mrs. Thomson, 342 West 41st St., rear.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good penman; moderate salary; good references. Moderate, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist with office work. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A first-class waitress; also a chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; city references required. Apply, Monday morning, from 10 to 12, at 14 East 62d St.

WANTED—A reliable and experienced German nurse to take full charge of a little girl of five years; one who can do plain sewing. 29 East 75th St.

WANTED—In private family; competent Protestant waitress, to assist with chamberwork; reference required. 42 West 48th St., Monday, 12 to 2.

WANTED—Neat young girl to take care of a two-year-old child. Stern, 116 East 81st St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Valet, with good references. Apply at the Brunswick Hotel office in the morning before 11 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER.—Age, 30 years; has experience of ten years with a large corporation and three years as a public accountant; highest references or bond furnished if desired; will accept any salary until capability to save money for employer is demonstrated. Ajax, Post Office Box 2,071.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By sober, reliable, intelligent man; thoroughly experienced butler; neat and conscientious; highly recommended by family with whom he lived for several years; also other excellent references as to character and ability; cannot call until Tuesday. Ludo, Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young intelligent Englishman; understands care of silver, china, glass, wines, and orange flowers; takes full charge of dinner parties, gentleman's wardrobe; can shave, pack; used to travel; excellent personal city references; city or country. W., 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER, VALET, and GENERAL INDOOR Servant.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. F., 242 East 27th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; single; age, 32; speaks three languages; thoroughly competent; clean, honest, sober, and quiet servant; long city references, and will be well recommended. T. W., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—By a man and wife; man as first-class butler; wife as chambermaid or laundress; first-class city reference; present employer can be seen. E. L., 162 East 23d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler, where second man or parlormaid is kept; is good valet; has excellent reference; will be well recommended by present employer. Butler, 18 East 64th St.

BUTLER.—Competent; French; strictly sober, industrious, neat; well recommended for care of china and silver; tall and of good appearance; excellent city references. James, 231 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced young man, 29; thoroughly understands his business; care of furniture; willing to be useful; best reference. 209 West 36th St.; ring four times.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; honest, sober, industrious; best city reference; last employer can be seen. J. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; excellent references; city or country. H. R., 908 6th Av., second floor.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—English; age, 28; thoroughly experienced; Boston and New-York references. B. G. A., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; throughly experienced; honest, sober, respectable, as references will prove; single. F. G., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober; willing and obliging. E. L., 135 West 20th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent Frenchman; age, 30; willing, obliging, strictly sober; good references. A. M., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class English butler where second man or parlormaid is kept; best personal references as to ability, sobriety, and honesty. B. O., 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced young man, 29; thoroughly understands his business; care of furniture; willing to be useful; best reference. 209 West 36th St.; ring four times.

BUTLER.—By sober, steady, experienced Englishman; just disengaged; lived with best families; age 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches. D., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By well-trained young Swiss; age, 25; willing and obliging; speak French, German, English, Italian; highest references. T. T., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced man; age, 30; of good appearance; just disengaged; will furnish excellent city reference. J. M., Box 891 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a first-class French couple; both competent; understand their duties; in private family; city reference. T. H., 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; several years' reference; Europe, Chicago, Bar Harbor, New-York; trustworthy, sober, obedient. Alfred, 214 East 65th St., third bell, left.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; English; age 30; tall; thoroughly competent in all his duties; good valet; can be highly recommended. Map, 650 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family; just disengaged; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; first-class references from Paris and city. D., 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; aged 32; willing and useful; best city recommendations; last employer will personally recommend him. Louis, 135 West 20th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a highly recommended Swede; 24; knows his duties thoroughly. Johnson, 156 East 22d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly experienced in every respect; best city reference. L. G., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent Frenchman; good valet; first-class city reference. Henry, 206 West 32d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; good city personal reference. C. S., care Mr. Rogers, 203 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a Swede in private family, who fully understands his business; first-class references. C. N., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET.—By an Englishman; excellent valet; well recommended. W. C., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; thoroughly experienced in every respect; reference; city or country. R., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler; has first-class references; city or country. 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—English; age, 33; single; just arrived; good reference. G., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged French Swiss in private family; first-class city reference. E. P., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; city or country; best city reference. 135 West 51st St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By a refined couple; will take care of a gentleman's residence; highest references. J. B. H., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French chef in private family; just landed; first-class reference from France; don't speak English. L. B., 124 West 20th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER—COOK.—Married couple; Scotch; coachman and gardener; had charge of gentleman's place; first-class cook; fine reference; out through family going South; gentleman seen, George, 308 West 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; married; no children; four years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country. J. R., 43 West 44th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; age, 28; thoroughly understands his business; good driver; can be highly recommended. Map, 650 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; 6 years' city reference; city or country. Address T. J., 56 Washington Court.

COACHMAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; four years' first-class reference. Present employer's, 689 Madison Av.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Single; Scotch; thoroughly experienced. C. D., care of Flandrau & Co., Broome St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties; careful driver; first-class personal city references. McGonnell, 330 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; eight years' references; best city and country references; highly commended. J. F., 59 Irving Place.

COACHMAN.—By single man; understands his business; willing to be useful; good reference; country preferred. J. Dempsey, 244 East 30th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Norwegian; understands horses, garden, milk; willing and sober; good references. O. P., Box 206 Times.

COACHMAN.—Wants place; city or country; well recommended. T. Drumm, 201 West 77th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a single Englishman; age 29; good size and appearance; first-class driver; willing, obliging, and thoroughly understands horses; city or country; best of references. Address Coachman, 238 East 77th St., or last employer, E. W. Bullinger, 75 Fulton St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class English coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; good and careful city driver; sober, honest, and trustworthy; first-class written or personal references; knows both cities; not afraid of work. William Cox, 50 Love Lane, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Is competent; able to take care of gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the horses; is good, careful driver; is sober and honest; has years of experience; is useful and willing; has good references from former and late employers. Guss, 254 8th Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young married man; North of Ireland Protestant; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging; city or country; good city reference. I. H., 308 West 25th St., basement.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—By a married man; furnaces, &c., to take care of; understands steam or hot air; also gentleman's clothes; references. Andrew Henry, 204 East 37th St.

CARE OF FURNACE.—By colored man to take care of furnace; good reference. 138 West 58th St.

FURNACEMAN.—Will take care of furnaces; 45th to 52d St., between Madison and 6th Avs.; city reference. J. Kell, 923 6th Av.

FURNACEMAN.—By a competent man to take care of furnaces; best city reference. F. Donohue, 662 10th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; age, 38; one child, 11 years; thoroughly practical under glass and outside; capable of laying out grounds and taking entire charge of gentleman's place; best reference. A. M., 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By a first-class single German; thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, vegetables, and all outdoor gardening in general; best city references. J. D., 1,227 Broadway.

GARDENER or FARMER.—Understands horses and cows; is good carpenter; handy with all kind tools; willing and obliging; best recommendations. Worker, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; greenhouse or care of gentleman's place; city reference. Gardener, Summit, N. J.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; four years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. MacKay, agency, 554 3d Av.

GROOM or USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses; excellent driver; city or country; best reference. M., 184 East 76th St.

GROOM.—One who understands his business; best city reference from last employer. 3 Pierpont Place, Brooklyn.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man in private family; understands his business; present and former employers can be seen; height, 5 feet 4 inches. J. D. F., 114 East 41st St.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By Englishman, who thoroughly understands his duties; has excellent references. F. H., care of janitor, 525 Park Av.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Frenchman as second man in private family; age, 25; honest and sober; don't speak English. L. D., 134 West 26th St.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; by young man; understands the care of silver; is honest and sober; best city reference. L., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—By an intelligent respectable young Irishman; first-class; not afraid of hard work; neat appearance; wages moderate. Forth, 306 East 46th St.

SECOND MAN.—English, who thoroughly understands his duties; can have excellent personal references; age, 23. E. F., care of J. S. Jones, 21 East 31st St.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; by young man; is honest and sober; best city reference. C., 106 West 42d St.

SECOND MAN.—By a first-class second man in house; thoroughly understands his business. Apply, between 10 and 12, H. W., 2 West 52d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN or SECOND.—By young man; indoors; private family; understands waiting; carriage footman; four years' personal city references. Henry, Box 320 Times Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By German, permanent position to take charge of country residence; willing to do all kinds of work. C. B., 1,338 3d Av.

PORTER.—By a respectful young man as porter; willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish best references. E. Greenhill, 174 East 63d St.

YOUNG COLORED MAN with best references; thoroughly understands cleaning and pressing for gentleman. Ekron, 544 Seventh Av.

The Trades.

PLUMBING, ROOFING, and FURNACE and range work.—Prompt attention and satisfaction given at very reasonable figures to all orders. Plumber, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE.

No Advantage.

From The Washington Star.

"My friend," he said in the soft tremulo which bespeaks the mendicant, "I'm in hard luck."

The man whom he was endeavoring to touch only walked the faster.

"I'm hungry and sleepy and I ain't got a thing ter eat nor any place ter lay my head."

"I haven't anything for you. I've heard all that before."

"Heard it before! Why, look 'ere, mister, this ain't no prize contest for originality. An' if it is, you ain't got none the best o' me," he went on, slackening his pace, and dropping behind. "I've heard what you said before; 'bout a thousand times at the lowest calc'lation."

No Sale Made.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Book Canvasser—Can I show you a volume of Shakespeare's works?

Schiller Street Woman—Hey?

(Raising his voice) "New edition—Shakespeare."

"Peer? No. Ve use Jicago und Milvaukee."

"You don't understand. Shakespeare! Book!"

"Bock? No. Too strong."

Time's Softening Influence.

From Truth.

"I do not understatnd it," said the philosopher.

"What is bothering you now?" inquired the other.

"If a man is two hours late arriving at home, his wife raises a row, while if he is gone two years she will give him a royal welcome. Women are peculiar."

The Tie That Wearies.

From Judge.

J. Caesar Moraudant (decisively)—I leave the profession to-morrow to accept a position in a hardware store.

J. Brutus Maguire—What! Leave the stage? Never! My dear fellow, think of the many ties—

J. Caesar Moraudant (grimly)—I am thinking ties—

of them. I have just walked here from Syracuse.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

12 WEST 50th ST.—To let, with board, two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged.

34th ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive, rooms for families and single men; excellent board; references.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Second and third floor rooms, with board; private baths; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Newly renovated, furnished; (lately of 61 West 50th;) attractive dining suite; second floor; private bath and back parlor, with board; references.

150 EAST 60th ST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished, with board; also table board.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—LARGE SUNNY ROOM.—Handsomely furnished; references. 14 West 33d St.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th Av.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Parties going to Europe will re-rent at low rate their elegantly furnished second-floor front room, with use of piano and private bath.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom and private bath; breakfast if desired; also single room.

46th ST., 159 WEST.—Second-story front; also hall room to let; furnished.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms, singly or en suite; select location; references.

86th ST., WEST SIDE COLUMBUS AV.—A family can give to comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address A. M., Box 212 Times.

117 EAST 59th ST.—Elegant large and small rooms, newly furnished; front parlor adapted for doctor; competent man in attendance; for gentlemen only, reference.

228 WEST 52d ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Sunny rooms, with folding beds; references required.

440 WEST 24th ST.—Two well-furnished rooms to let, together or separate; desirable for two friends; private family.

1,045 LEXINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished sunny rooms; private family; moderate.

STRICTLY PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would rent, to one or two gentlemen, elegantly furnished suite, second floor, modern residence; every convenience; fashionable location, between 84th and 88th Sts., West. EXCLUSIVE, Box 108 Times.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ADJOINING rooms; corner; heated; bath; suitable gentleman and wife. JEANSEN, 100 West 77th St.

Brooklyn.

What Are You Looking For?

A homelike, congenial boarding house; large bay windowed room, connecting parlors, open grate fires; hot water heating system; running water; large closets; new furniture; table service first class; convenient bridge, ferries. 808 Prospect Place.

Auction Sales.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,

85 Liberty St.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF Fine

Household Appointments,

On Tuesday and Following Days,

each day at ONE o'clock,

at the

SCHENCK ART GALLERIES,

NO. 85 LIBERTY ST.

INCLUDING EXCEPTIONAL FINE ANTIQUE MAHOGANY AND MARQUETRY FURNITURE.

RICHLY UPHOLSTERED DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, IN SILK TAPESTRY AND SATIN LAMPAS, by prominent makers.

ELEGANT DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY SUITS IN OAK AND LEATHER, OAK CHINA CLOSETS AND HALLSTANDS, FINE BRASS BEDS.

FINE SPECIMEN CABINETS, SOME SUPERB MARQUETRY PIECES, ODD PIECES IN GOLD.

MAGNIFICENT CLOCK SETS IN ORMOLU, ANTIQUE MARBLE AND ENAMEL.

A FEW PIECES OF FINE SEVRES IN VASES, PLATES, AND CABINET SPECIMENS. VERNIS-MARTIN CABINETS, MARQUETRY AND BUHL INLAID TABLES AND ESCRITOIRES.

SUPERB REAL BRONZES.

FINE FRENCH CHINA.

DECORATED DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FISH, GAME, LUNCH, ICE CREAM, COFFEE, AND CHOCOLATE SETS.

FINE ENGLISH CUT GLASSWARE.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Sevres, Royal Dresden, Worcester, Crown Derby, Minton, Copeland, Wedgwood, Vienna, Doulton, Hungarian, and Venetian.

Now on exhibition. Catalogues mailed.

Patents.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS AND UNITE WITH capital to promote them. Consult F. W. BARKER, Patent Attorney, 253 Broadway.

Legal Sales.

IN THE FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Middle District of Alabama.—HENRY H. EPPING, Trustee, vs. THE MOBILE & GIRARD RAILROAD COMPANY, the Central Trust Company of New-York, the Central Railroad & Banking Company of Ga.—In equity, No. 156.

Under and by virtue of the decree entered in the above-stated cause on the 10th day of March, 1894, the undersigned, Master Commissioners hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of said decree they will on the 25th day of November, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the depot or station house used and occupied by the said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company in the town of Girard, in the County of Russell, and State of Alabama, proceed to sell at public auction, without appraisement or right of redemption, to the highest bidder, all and singular the railroad of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Company, extending in and from the City of Columbus, Georgia, through Girard, in the County of Russell, Alabama, to Searight, in the County of Crenshaw, and also the unfinished portion of said railroad extending from Searight to a point on the west side of Conecuh River and opposite to Andalusia, and also beyond said last-named point to a connection with the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad at Brewton or Pollard or near said points; including the bridge of said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company across the Chattahoochee River, between Columbus, in the State of Georgia, and Girard, in the State of Alabama; also including the tracks, right of way, depot grounds, and other property lying and being in the City of Columbus, County of Muscogee, State of Georgia, together with all its side tracks and including the lands heretofore granted by the said City of Columbus to said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company, consisting of sixteen acres of land, more or less, lying and being in the City of Columbus, County of Muscogee, and State of Georgia, east of the depot grounds of the Southwestern Railroad, (formerly the Muscogee Railroad,) beginning at the northeast corner of said ground and running due east six hundred (600) feet; thence due south one thousand two hundred and eighty-one and eight-twelfths (1,281 8-12) feet; thence due west on the line of St. Clair, (now known as 11th Street,) six hundred (600) feet; thence due north along the line of the present depot grounds of the Southwestern Railroad to the starting point; together with all the rights, franchises, privileges, leases, contracts, choses in action, and similar property, whether legal or equitable, belonging to said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company, and all other property, real, personal, or mixed, of any kind or description whatever, being the entire property covered by and subject to the mortgage executed by the defendant corporation to Henry H. Epping and John E. Jones, Trustees, bearing date June 1st, 1877, including additions, extensions, after acquired property, rights, assets, franchises, and all the property, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company, ordered to be sold by said decree.

The purchaser at such sale must pay down in cash or certified checks twenty-five thousand dollars on account of his or its purchase, and such further sums in cash as the court may from time to time

WAR ON MR. LAUTERBACH

Anti-Platt Republicans to Make a Fight for Supremacy.

COUNTY COMMITTEE CONTROL AT STAKE

Uneasiness Caused Among the Platt Men by the Appointment of Col. Cruger as a Park Commissioner.

It is said by the friends of Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, that the anti-Platt Republicans have declared war against him and his element of the party in the coming reorganization of the party machinery in this city.

The selection by Mayor Strong of Col. S. V. R. Cruger to be a Park Commissioner, Col. Cruger being one of the strongest anti-Platt men in the city, caused numerous politicians yesterday to say that the city administration would use such power and patronage as it has to strengthen the anti-Platt men for the coming fight.

Mr. Lauterbach is scheduled by his friends to be his own successor at the head of the Republican organization in this city. The primaries for the election of new members of the committee will be held Dec. 12. The canvass for these primaries has been begun thus early, and the old forces which did battle a year ago, when Commissioner Brookfield was defeated for the Chairmanship, are lined up against each other again. It is simply a question with the workers whether Mayor Strong and Commissioner Brookfield can so strengthen their element of the party as to control these primaries. The Mayor and Mr. Brookfield, with City Chamberlain McCook, will be expected to take every opportunity to brace up their element of the party with patronage and otherwise.

In this squabble the fight, if there be one, will be more emphatically against Mr. Platt than it was one year ago. Since that time Mr. Lauterbach has assumed a prominence he did not then possess, and, if anything, he has become more closely allied with the Platt machine. He has been made one of the "Big Four" of the State Committee. If the precedents govern, he will go to the next Republican National Convention as a delegate at large. Some of his enthusiastic admirers have been talking of him as the next Republican candidate for the United States Senate from the Empire State.

No man is closer to Mr. Platt, politically, in this State, than Mr. Lauterbach, and by the same token no man is more prominent in the factional quarrel between the two elements of the Republican Party. If those Republicans in this city who would like to see delegates to the next National Republican Convention who are not bound hand and foot by Mr. Platt in advance, can succeed in defeating Mr. Lauterbach in the reorganization of the County Committee, one great step will have been accomplished. No one knows the significance of the attack upon him any better than Mr. Lauterbach, and he is willing to make a fight for the maintenance of that political prominence into which he came about a year ago. He would be willing to retire from the Presidency of the County Committee if it were not that he feels that to do so would be to run under fire. Accordingly, in the reorganization he is to lead the Platt forces, with his own head as the target for the shots of his opponents.

As the County Committee stands now the Platt element has an undoubted control. The Brookfield element did not use to the best advantage, from the machine politicians' standpoint, the immense patronage it had under the Power of Removal bill. However creditable that may be to them as citizens and non-partisan office holders, it counts against them when they are dealing with a horde of hungry politicians of the Platt school. Their whole idea of statesmanship is to "get a job," and some who wanted places did not get them. They know that no such failure would come if the other wing of the party were in control, and they have transferred their allegiance.

With the control of the offices in their own hands, it is evident that the Brookfield men in the county organization have lost rather than gained during the last year.

When the city was redistricted to meet the requirements of the Constitutional apportionment Assembly and election district lines were changed. To meet this the Republican County Committee, which has as its unit of organization the election district, is to be reorganized. Since the election the committees which have charge of the work in the various Assembly districts have begun their work, and in this there is an attempt to so subdivide the city that the result may give a preponderance of Platt or anti-Platt sentiment in given Assembly districts, according to the temper of the reorganizers. The work will probably be completed during the next month.

As the contest stands now, the Platt men have control. They are willing to emphasize this, and thereby further advertise the Tioga man's supremacy by a contest over Mr. Lauterbach's election as Chairman, in which they think they will be sure winners.

"COMANCHE" AN ODIOUS TITLE

Largely Because Harry Miner Did Not "Support" "Dry Dollar" Sullivan—Invective for Barney Rourke & Co.

The picture of Congressman Harry Miner has been turned to the wall in the Comanche Clubrooms, on the Bowery.

One reason for the turning of Mr. Miner's picture is given. It is that Mr. Miner did not properly "support" Mr. Sullivan in his recent camaign. The word "support," as used at the club, means "contribute to."

Thomas Dennan presided at a meeting of the club yesterday. On the question of changing its name, given to it by Mr. Miner. Senator Sullivan was asked to express his views.

He responded with an address which was emphatic, and replete with historical and allegorical references, and was said to be longer than any which Mr. Sullivan has made on the Bowery for some years.

"This club was named," said Senator Sullivan, "by a man who considers himself too respectable to live in this, the Sixth Assembly District.

"I am opposed to the name 'Comanche.' That tribe of Indians was cruel and treacherous in war. In peace it was generally unreliable. When its braves walked through the tall grass they went backward, covering their footsteps with dry bullrushes, and holding scalping knives in their teeth. They rejoiced to burn at the stake, and the sight of conflagrations was ever welcome to them.

"They were not like the Indians of the tribe of Tammany, who fought in the open, and never stuck their knives into the backs of their foes.

"Barney Rourke and his followers are of the Comanche tribe. Having promised me the support of the John J. O'Brien Association, they did not give it. Posing as noble redmen offering wampum, they were simply trading a political gold brick, like their white brethren. Let us change the name of this club."

The Senator's speech was acclaimed, and a committee was appointed to select a name for the club, and report Wednesday.

HAS AN ASSORTMENT OF ANIMALS

White Elephant and a Deer with "Fore and Aft" Horns on the Nestor.

On board the steamship Nestor, which arrived Thursday from Yokohama, but did not come up to her pier until yesterday, was an interesting collection of animals.

Of six young elephants, one is white. This animal, which is rare, but so far as known not sacred, was anointed with oil yesterday by the keepers. This was done, it was said, to keep his hide in good condition.

A curiosity is a deer whose horns, as the sailors on board described them, branch out "fore and aft," instead of sideways.

Nearly Killed by a Horse Car.

James Nelson, fifty-five years old, of 74 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, N. J., came near being killed last night at the corner of Barclay and Washington Streets, where he was knocked down by a horse car. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital by Surgeon Richardson. Michael Flanagan, the driver of the car, was arrested.

Mr. Nelson was crossing Washington Street when he was knocked down by the horses, and before Flanagan could stop the car the wheel struck Nelson in the side, but did not run over him. Eight of his ribs on the right side were fractured and his scalp was cut.

SEVEN DAYS OF SUFFERING AT SEA

Perils of the Crew That Manned the Schooner Frances—Rescued in Midocean—The Captain's Wife Aboard.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—A shipwrecked crew and the Captain's wife were brought here to-day. The woman and seven men were threatened for an entire week with death, and when rescued were more nearly dead than alive, as the result of exposure and lack of nourishment.

A few decayed potatoes were the only food of which they partook for seven days, and during that time there was no water to drink. To add to the misery of its position, the shipwrecked party was menaced constantly with death by drowning.

The schooner Frances of St. Johns, N. B., left Jacksonville for Demerara with lumber Oct. 15. On board were Capt. John H. Gesner and his wife, Chief Officer James A. McDonald, and seamen Harry Davis, Richard Delmore, Richard Coyler, George Horman, and John Brec.

A strong gale and heavy seas were encountered Oct. 21, and late at night some of the deck load was washed away and the balance was thrown overboard. The wind suddenly shifted the following morning, throwing the vessel on end and leaving her in almost perpendicular position until the rigging could be cut away. Heavy seas continued to wash the decks, making it necessary for members of the crew to lash themselves to stationary objects.

No vessel was sighted for three days. Then a ray of hope came to the shipwrecked party in the shape of two vessels, but the hope soon died out, as the vessels passed by without being attracted by the distress signals. During the next four days the drooping spirits and fast-failing strength of Mrs. Gesner and the seven men were revived occasionally by the sight of a passing vessel. None of them saw the unfortunates, however, until early Tuesday morning, Oct. 29, when the Norwegian bark Enterprise, Capt. Paulsen, from Mobile for Havre, fourteen days out, sighted the wreck and sent boats alongside.

Capt. Gesner, his wife, and crew were transferred to the Enterprise, after which Capt. Paulsen set fire to what remained of the Frances.

The bark Priscilla, Capt. Klages, spoke the Enterprise Nov. 3. Capt. Gesner asked to be taken on board the Priscilla and brought to this port. He and his crew had, meantime recovered their strength, and the transfer was made quickly. The Priscilla arrived here to-day and the rescued mariners dispersed to their homes.

NIXON AN ANTI-PLATT CANDIDATE

He Wants to be Speaker of the Assembly and Resents the Tioga Man's Support of Mr. Fish.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua County has announced himself as a candidate for Speaker of the next Assembly. Mr. Nixon said last evening he would begin his canvass for the Speakership in about a week. To the question:

"Are there any candidates for Speaker except yourself and Mr. Fish?" Mr. Nixon replied:

"None, unless O'Grady is a candidate. At the State Convention he intimated to me that he might try to be Speaker."

"What does that signify?"

"It seems to signify an effort on the part of somebody at 49 Broadway, New-York, to roll up votes around O'Grady and give them to Fish at the election. It is probably an attempt to secure for Fish as many Western New-York votes as possible.

"The next Assembly," continued Mr. Nixon, "is peculiar in a way. More Republican Assemblymen were elected at the eastern end of the State than I expected. That makes it bad for a candidate for Speaker who lives in the western part. The votes he is sure to get from the counties adjoining his own have not so much weight against the eastern end. Mr. Fish sprang his candidacy remarkably early. He got it out at the State Convention.

"His selection as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was a sign—a sign that the man on Broadway was looking out for him."

Mr. O'Grady Not a Candidate.

Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester was in this city yesterday. He is the only member of the last Ways and Means Committee who is re-elected.

Some have put Mr. Grady in the list of candidates for the Speakership this Winter. It was said yesterday that he would not be a candidate, but would support Hamilton Fish of Putnam County, and in return would be made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. This would carry with it the leadership of the majority on the floor.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

What with the Horse Show, the Paget-Whitney wedding, and other weddings of importance during the week, and the tea on Thursday at the Academy of Design, not to speak of luncheon parties and dinner parties, people of the fashionable set in New-York will surely have a busy time. Additional interest will be lent to the tea on Thursday, owing to the fact that Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg and Mrs. Charles de Rham, Jr., will have charge of the tearoom. They will be assisted by ten of the prettiest girls of their acquaintance. The managers of the Portrait Exhibition consider that this will be the banner week of the exhibition, owing to the presence in town of an unusually large number of people of social promise from Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and other cities.

An event of to-night in which, unfortunately, but few can have the fortune of participating, will be the bachelor dinner which Charles D. Halsey gives to his ushers and best man at his wedding with Miss Effie Van Rensselaer Grubb, which takes place on Nov. 20. Mr. Halsey at his dinner to-night will have among his guests Henry Pennington Toler of Short Hills, N. J.; Frederick Frelinghuysen, Robert M. Parker, Alfred M. Dennis and Frederic Evans, Jr., of Newark; Daniel Webster Evans of New-York, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Edward Browning, and Samuel Bell, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Lucy Simpson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Simpson of Philadelphia, to Harold T. Wilson of New-York. The wedding will take place early in January, after which the young couple will go abroad.

The marriage of Miss Harriette Whitehead, daughter of Mr. Lydell Whitehead, to Mr. William Gray Lapham of Syracuse, N. Y., will take place at an up-town hotel to-morrow evening. The Whiteheads have a cottage at Lakewood, and Miss Whitehead is well known in New-York. The ceremony will take place at 8 o'clock, and will be witnessed only by the relatives and a few friends of the contracting parties. The reception following will be more general. The decorations of the drawing and supper rooms will be in rose color.

Mr. and Mrs. George Howard Fuller and the Misses Fuller, who have been abroad for several months, will sail for this country the middle of December, and will go directly to their country home, near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. When they went to Europe they rented their town house, in East Seventy-second Street, for two years.

Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson Decatur and the Misses Decatur will sail for England the latter part of the present month, and will spend eight weeks in London as the guests of Mr. Decatur's mother, Mrs. Reginald Forbes Decatur. PATRIARCH.

"Nellie Bly" Was Disappointed.

Robert Seaman, the husband of "Nellie Bly," was not present in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday when the latter appeared as plaintiff against Harry Hanson, whom she accused of annoying her Saturday night by following her in a cab wherever she went.

Hanson was released on bail furnished by Mr. Seaman, and said he had been following Mr. Seaman's orders. In spite of Mrs. Seaman's protestations Magistrate Mott discharged the prisoner, saying he had done no wrong to the plaintiff, and had a right to ride where he wanted to.

Mr. Seaman, according to his wife, was actuated by motives of jealousy.

RICHARD POPE'S MURDER

Detectives Electrified by an Exciting Story from Hicksville, L. I.

THREE MEN CHASED INTO JERICHO

Descriptions Would Fit "The Rest" Desperadoes — New Arrests and Discharges — Major Burke's Dampener.

The police were very active yesterday in their endeavors to trace the murderer of Richard Pope in "The Rest" saloon last Thursday night, and in a certain sense were successful, as five men were arrested. Three were, however, set free.

Joseph Steiner telephoned last evening to Acting Captain O'Brien. He said he was ex-Mayor of Hicksville, L. I. He was very much excited, and the tale he told over the telephone has caused a great stir among the detectives.

Two men in a double buggy, he said, and one man in a single buggy arrived in Hicksville yesterday afternoon by way of Waterbury.

The two men stopped at the Grand Central Hotel, and the man in the single buggy drove on about a quarter of a mile and sheltered his horse and vehicle under a shed.

He joined the other two men, and the three engaged in mysterious whispered conversation in the parlor of the hotel.

The attention of the villagers was somewhat attracted by their singular behavior, and the men, seeing they were watched by a crowd of curious folk, jumped, all three, into the two-horse buggy and drove away.

All the men were under middle age and of medium height. Number one had an iron-gray mustache, and wore a slouch hat and dark clothes. Number two was clean shaven, and had a square, determined visage. He wore a white shirt, black tie, dark clothes, and a derby hat. The third man had a sandy mustache, and was dressed like number two.

The ex-Mayor found a policeman and gave chase as far as Jericho. Here, said Capt. O'Brien's informant, all trace of them was lost, except that they had disappeared in the direction of Hyde Park.

The ex-Mayor and the policeman then returned and searched the single open buggy that was tethered under the shed. In it they discovered a cowboy's slouch hat, a piece of silk embroidered with gold, and a powder canister of four pounds' capacity.

The discoveries are considered of the utmost importance, and the people of Hicksville and Jericho are alive with excitement caused by the supposition that the three men are the bandits who broke into Walters Brothers' saloon and murdered Richard Pope.

Detective O'Brien at once sent some of his men over to Hicksville to investigate.

Policeman McAndrew of the Morrisania Police Station yesterday arrested two homeless men, Alexander Duncan, twenty-one years old, and Edward Pritchard, twenty-eight years old, at the Mott Haven station of the New-York Central Railroad, on suspicion of being connected with the murder. The men were locked up and will be confronted with witnesses to-day.

Detectives Freel and Sharkey of the Central Office rearrested the three men who were tramping on the railroad tracks at Tarrytown. They were arraigned in the police court there, but were not identified by the bartender of Walters's saloon, they were discharged. They said they were walking along the tracks for a wager.

Their names and addresses are: Abraham MacNoble, forty-one, 236 Furman Street, Brooklyn; Mike McGlinn, twenty-six, 66 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and Terence Mallon, twenty-four, of Brooklyn.

The men were supposed to tally with the descriptions given of the robbers.

Besides Duncan and Pritchard, the police have now only one man—Raymond Elroy—under detention on suspicion of being connected with the murder.

While no evidence of a positive kind exists against him, it is proved already beyond doubt that he is a ready prevaricator, of the class "tough," and one who, for his age, is rarely skilled in the art of criminal intelligence.

He still doggedly persists in the stories he has told of himself, though these have been proved absolutely false, and he has been confronted with evidence of his mendacity.

George Parker, the other suspect, who was arrested on Friday, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Mott, in the Tombs Police Court. There was no evidence to warrant his detention. George Lawson was discharged by Magistrate Deuel, in the Harlem Court, on the same grounds.

Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon was a good deal livelier than it usually is on Sunday, when Major Burke, business manager and press agent for Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, swept into Capt. O'Brien's office with his big slouch hat all awry and gave the police a piece of his mind on the subject of the murder.

"There's nothing to show that any of our men did this," he declared, with indignation, "and on the face of it, Elroy's letter signed by Nate Salsbury is a forgery.

"In the first place, it ain't his writing, nor anything like it. Nate's in Chicago just now, or he'd shoot the man that spelt his last name with an I. That's a thing he never does. He signs himself Nate Salsbury, without the letter I.

"Again," said Major Burke, who had come from Washington to deny the story that any of the Wild West Show men were guilty of the crime; "again, the letter says Elroy was engaged for fifteen months as a rider. I'd like to know any man who can get fifteen months' riding out of a Summer show, eh? Why, Nate never gave his show at Sheepshead. It's a lie on the face of it.

"Our Western contingent left Atlanta on Saturday night, and the Germans, French, and other foreign riders went home by Wednesday's boats."

Detective Sergeant McCauly took Major Burke to the cells to see Elroy after he had exchanged his Fedora hat for a plain derby. When he returned there was a smile on his face.

"That man was never a rough rider," he said, with scorn. "We wouldn't hire a man like that to peddle books. We want men who won't blow away in a windstorm."

Major Burke said he did not think there were any men of the wild, lawless character indicated by the crime of Thursday night in the show.

Capt. O'Brien and his detectives were busy with the case all day. The Walter Brothers' saloon was tightly closed, but its exterior was viewed by thousands of curious Harlem people during the day.

A man, who refused to give his name, but said he was a clerk in M. A. Forgotson's bookstore, 178 Bowery, called at Police Headquarters in the afternoon and said that on Wednesday night a stranger called at the store, where pawn tickets are bought, and exchanged a forty-eight-calibre revolver for a thirty-eight-calibre one, paying $2 to boot. The forty-eight-calibre arm was loaded, and the clerk took out the cartridges, which the man put in his pocket. On leaving, he remarked that he would get some thirty-eight-calibre cartridges.

When confronted with Elroy, the clerk did not identify him.

Church Anniversary Celebrated.

The Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. The pastor, the Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, who founded the church, and was its first pastor, in the evening.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AN INDEFINABLE "SOMETHING"

characterizes and distinguishes our furniture. We cannot point out one particular attribute and say: "It is this which makes it superior." Many valuable features combine to make it desirable—exclusiveness of design, originality of pattern and decoration, grace of contour, delicacy of outline and beauty of finish. All these add to its general stylish and characteristic appearance. All goods at manufacturing prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Our only secret in the making of whipcord stable livery is using cloths of the same shade of color year after year. A standing order to one cloth-maker assures this absolute sameness.

Unimportant you think. Trousers worn out, new man longer legged than the old, try and match last year's livery coat elsewhere.

Once introduced to our livery department and livery methods, you'll buy for the other men-servants, for whom we provide as well.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

PRESERVE THE PALISADES

Cyclists to Work for This Purpose and the Hudson County Boulevard.

WHERE THE GRAND DRIVE MAY LEAD

If the Ledge Is Not Destroyed, It Will Wind for Miles Along the Crown, in View of the Majestic Hudson.

One of the finest thoroughfares in the vicinity of the metropolis is the Hudson County Boulevard, still uncompleted. It was originally intended to have it run from Bergen Point to a place near Nyack, making, when finished, one of the grandest pleasure drives in the whole country. That part of the route above the Forty-second Street Ferry, acording to the plans, was to run along the edge of the Palisades as far as practicable, this section, when finished, to make the most magnificent stretch of driveway anywhere in these parts.

A serious obstacle to the complete success of this scheme confronted the undertaking when the owners of certain sections of the Palisades began to break up the grand walls of stone which nature has so deftly placed along the most picturesque water course in America. This work was not begun in a spirit of vandalism, but for commercial reasons. Tons of rock have been taken from the massive wall within the past year in a crushed condition and have been carted away and used in the improvement of miles upon miles of roads. This broken stone forms the chief article in the construction of macadam roadbeds, which have attained so much favor.

Horsemen have not alone been interested in this great boulevard; the wheelmen have taken a pardonable pride in it, and when it become evident that the original plans might have to be altered they started a crusade that may eventually result in the first plans being adhered to, in so far as that is now possible. Unless the work of cutting away the grand ledge be cut short ere long the upper section of the drive will have to be abandoned, and in this event it is likely that the route will end near the Guttenburg race track. Of course neither the horsemen nor the cyclists wish to have the boulevard end at this point, when legislative measures can be secured to offset it and cause the original plans to be carried out.

Some time ago the wheelmen of New-Jersey began proceedings looking to the preservation of the Palisades with the sole object of benefit to the Boulevard. They reasoned that this drive would give to the devotees of the wheel a riding ground that might not be duplicated in a hundred years, and they publicly announced their willingness to do all in their power to help the matter along.

The movement started in this way: A resident of the town of Aldine, noting the depredations being made by the quarries, wrote to a member of the League of American Wheelmen, residing in Englewood, and asked him if the New-Jersey Division of the league, as a body, could not take some action against the "vandalism," as he termed it. This was in June of the present year, and immediate steps were taken in the premises. The league member in Englewood took the first opportunity to lay the matter before the cyclists. Instead of going before the division, however, he laid the matter before the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, that body holding regular meetings and having the improvement of roads as one of the principal objects for its existence.

The proposition was received with great enthusiasm, Chief Consul Robert Gentle being among the most ardent advocates. The subject was discussed at considerable length and committees were appointed to carry out the line of work agreed upon.

It was decided to request every member to use his personal influence to secure the preservation of the Palisades, and to interest others in the importance of the condition desired. A resolution was also passed which resulted in the subject being formally intrusted jointly to the Committee on Streets and Roads and the Committee on Legislation. Mr. Gentle, the Chief Consul of the division, is the Chairman of the first-mentioned committee, and anybody at all acquainted with this enthusiastic cyclist knows that he will push the matter until the desired result is obtained. The other committee is equally fortunate in having a Chairman who is energetic and enthusiastic in everything that pertains to the welfare of wheelmen.

Owing to a variety of reasons, neither committee has accomplished as much as it intended during the Summer season, but the plans outlined will now be followed with a relentlessness that cannot fail to win the admiration of those whose interests are most at stake. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on Chairman Gentle to learn what the future course of the wheelmen will be in the matter. He said that the subject was one requiring studious action, something which all should show an interest in, and which would display the desired results only by persistent and consistent work. "Our committees," said he, "will have a conference in the near future, and after that, I think, we shall have a new plan to tell about. Of course, we mean to carry out this work, and we hope to have all the cyclists of the State with us. You can emphasize the belief, if you will, that we all share, that we will be successful in securing what we have started out for."

Gentle also added that a move to be made in the near future would be to circulate petitions protesting against the defacement of the Palisades. Many names, he expects, could be readily obtained for such a commendable protest. The action of the committees will be awaited with great interest by the wheelmen and horsemen.

At the present time the completed portion of the Boulevard extends from Bergen Point to near the Forty-second Street Ferry.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Nov. 10.—Deputy United States Marshals arrived here to-night from the interior of the State with over 100 prisoners who are charged with "moonshining" and illicit retailing of liquors. They will be taken to Charleston to-morrow for trial in the Federal court.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 10.—A murderous attack was made on Perry Watkins, mine boss at Ishkooda mines, by three miners. After being knocked down with a board by one of the miners, Watkins drew a pistol and shot all three of his assailants. Two are dead; one may survive.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 10.—In the absence of the Rev. Father Mendel of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, the rectory was entered this evening by a burglar and the safe was robbed of about $200, the amount collected at the morning services.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 10.—J. K. Drake, while sitting in his store last night, was hit in the head by a bullet fired from an airgun by an unknown person. The bullet made an ugly wound. It was near hitting Mr. Drake in the eye.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Frank Lasher, a prominent farmer living a mile east of here, committed suicide this morning, hanging himself in his barn.

W. & J. SLOANE.

SPECIAL SALE OF UPHOLSTERY FABRICS.

Beginning MONDAY, Nov. 11th,

WE WILL PLACE ON SALE

10,000 YARDS

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AT $1.00 to $9.00 PER YARD, former price $2.00 to $18.00.

Artistic Designs, Variety of Colorings, Superior Quality.

BROADWAY, 18th and 19th Sts.

CLOSE WATCH ON SALOONS

Excise Law Was Well Observed Yesterday by the Saloon Keepers.

HENRY HIRSCH ARRESTED IN COURT

President of the Liquor Dealers' Association Let a Policeman in to Show He Was Obeying the Law.

The excise law was, if anything, better observed yesterday in this city than usual. There were no signs of any concerted action by saloon keepers to set the law at defiance on account of the result of the election.

At the same time the commanders of the various police precincts made special efforts during the forenoon to detect violations of the excise law. Every available patrolman was put on excise duty, some in citizens' clothes and others in uniform.

The number of arrests was 81, against 56 the preceding Sunday.

Whether the saloon keepers did not intend to open their places for business, or whether the sight of such activity on the part of the police prevented them from carrying out a contrary policy cannot be known, but the fact remained that nine-tenths of the saloons along the principal thoroughfares of the city had their bars exposed to the view of the police.

Acting Inspector Cortright told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon that he had visited every locality on the east side from the Battery to Harlem, and that he had found no evidence of excise violation nor had the precinct commanders informed him that matters were different in any respect from what they were the Sunday before election.

Policeman Culhane of the West Twentieth Street Police Station, shortly after midnight yesterday, entered the saloon of Henry Hirsch, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, at 216 Eighth Avenue, and arrested the bartender, Charles Kinsella, as he found him behind the bar, wearing an apron and handling whisky bottles. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Hirsch appeared and told Magistrate Mott that he himself had let the policeman in to show him that he was not doing any business. He said he had unlocked the door for the policeman and that when the latter saw the bartender cleaning up the glasses he made the arrest.

Magistrate Mott on this statement ordered that Hirsch be arrested in the court. When this was done, he held both Hirsch and Kinsella in $300 each for trial.

In the Nineteenth Precinct no excise arrests had been made up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the Sergeant in charge at the station said there had been no change in the enforcement of the excise law since the previous Sunday nor any appearance of greater effort to violate its provisions than was the case any Sunday since June.

The Oak Street police were again successful in getting evidence of a violation of the excise laws in the saloon of ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan, at 405 Park Row. Policeman I. Walsh, who was detailed from the Old Slip Station to assist Acting Captain Thompson in locating excise law violators in the Oak Street precinct, followed two customers into Callahan's place shortly after 6 o'clock.

He found two customers, and there were two glasses of beer on the bar. Thomas Cook, twenty-two years old, of 57 Madison Street, the bartender, was arrested, charged with having the place open and the bar exposed. He was locked up in the Oak Street Station.

Acting Captain Young of the Elizabeth Street Station said that, beyond placing a few policemen in front of the doors of saloon keepers who were notorious as violators of the excise law, he had not made any distinction between the Sunday before election and the Sunday following it.

There were signs in the forenoon, the Captain said, that some of the habitual offenders were anxious to try if police vigilance had been relaxed, but a patrolman sent to sentry duty in front of the doors of each of these saloon keepers speedily brought the drought up to its usual Sunday point again.

Several arrests were made in Capt. Young's district for exposure for sale, but Magistrate Simms, in the Tombs Police Court, refused to hold any of the alleged offenders, on the ground that "exposure" did not mean bottles on the shelf, but bottles and recently emptied or partially filled glasses on the counter.

Patrolman Bernheim of the Elizabeth Street Station was sent out shortly after midnight in citizen's clothes to get into saloons which seemed to be doing business. He picked up an acquaintance who promised to obtain admission for both of them into Daniel Murphy's saloon, at Mulberry Street and Park Row.

While they were waiting for admission in front of the saloon two roughs came up and attacked them. The patrolman was in the way of getting a bad beating when Acting Captain Young and Detective Downing heard his cries and came to his rescue.

The roughs did not wait for an interview with the uniformed policemen, and ran so hard that they escaped capture. Whether Murphy's saloon was open was a problem then beyond solution.

An aggravated case of violation of the Sunday law was discovered by Detective Prunty of the East Fifty-first Street Station. A few minutes after 10 o'clock in the forenoon he went into a grocery store at 873 Third Avenue, kept by Gustav Schultz. He had an unlighted cigar in his mouth, and asked the groceryman to sell him a box of matches, which he did.

Schultz was arrested and taken to Yorkville Police Court, where Magistrate Cornell held that a clear violation of the law had been committed, and fined the unfortunate groceryman $1.

Three policemen of the Union Market Station raided a two-and-a half-cent poolroom at 43 Clinton Street late Saturday night. The place was kept by Mrs. Ida Goldberg, and twelve visitors were in it when the policemen called.

Some of these visitors were playing craps and others playing cards for money, according to the policemen's story. There were also glasses around, which had evidently contained intoxicating liquors.

Mrs. Goldberg and the twelve young men were arrested. They were taken to Essex Market Police Court, where charges of keeping a gambling house and of selling liquor without an excise license were preferred against Mrs. Goldberg.

Magistrate Crane discharged Mrs. Goldberg on the charge of keeping a gambling house, but held her for selling liquor without a license. Nine of the young men were fined $1 each, which they paid.

Twelve alleged violators of the excise law were held in Yorkville Police Court. Three alleged violators were discharged in the Essex Market Court, and several alleged violators were discharged in the Tombs Court.

Reliable Carpets.

CEASELESS FORETHOUGHT IS WHAT WEARS THE BRAIN OUT BUT ALSO PUTS WITHIN REACH OF EVERYBODY COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS, AT 104 WEST 14TH ST., AT THE OLD LOW PRICES OF WOOL AND WAGES.

A SOUVENIR.

To commemorate the semi-centennial of the WATERS PIANOS we have just issued the GOLDEN JUBILEE ALBUM, a handsomely bound collection of sheet music, as a souvenir. We desire to present a copy of the album to each and every one who has purchased a WATERS PIANO during the past fifty years. Please call at the store and get one; not sent by mail.

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Open evenings until Jan. 1.

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In Our "BARGAIN ROOM" (Fourth Floor) WE OFFER

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The "NEW HARTFORD" Rug.

"The most popular!" Will pass for an Oriental; in all sizes, AT 37 1-2 CENTS THE SQUARE FOOT.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

"C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, New-York," in a Fur Garment, is a guarantee of reliability. 124 & 126 West 42d St.

JEALOUSY OF TWO MEDICAL MEN

Army Surgeons Prefer Charges Against Each Other.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10.—The military community at Jefferson Barracks was thrown into excitement yesterday by disclosures of counter-charges involving Major Robert H. White and Capt. C. B. Ewing. Major White is the ranking Surgeon at the post, and Capt. Ewing has been engaged on special medical duty. The strained relations that have long existed between the two doctors culminated in a rupture two weeks ago.

Capt. Ewing made a written request for permission to be absent from the post several evenings each week, giving as a reason a desire to attend a course of lectures in St. Louis. Major White indorsed the application as follows:

Yes, let Capt. Ewing go. He is of no account, anyhow. He is of no assistance to me. He is of no account as a doctor. The officers and their families will have none of his services. I know of no more in need of a course of lectures than Ewing.

The commandant, in granting the leave asked, returned Major White's equivocal indorsement to Capt. Ewing, who lost no time in sending the following note to the Major:

You are another. You are no good doctor yourself. You need lectures badly. The officers and their families are always eager for my services. I am a good doctor and an honest man. You have been misusing Government property for three years.

Counter-charges were at once filed by each officer with Gen. Merritt at Chicago and a court-martial will soon be held.

BURNED WALLS ARE THREATENING

Floors of a Leonard Street Wreck Collapse and Fire Starts Afresh

A loud crash was heard about midnight Saturday in the vicinity of the Leonard Street Police Station, and in a minute the whole neighborhood was filled with dust and smoke. Capt. Cross found that the second and third floors of the fire-wrecked building formerly occupied by the Crandall & Godley Company, at 9 and 11 Leonard and 155 and 157 Franklin Streets, had fallen in.

Then the fire, which had been smoldering since Nov. 2, started afresh, and Engine No. 27 of Franklin Street went to the scene. The firemen were still pouring a stream of water into the ruins last night, and clouds of smoke filled the air for blocks around.

The families living in the tenement house 15 Leonard Street, who had been forced to leave their home three times already, were in a state of great consternation as to the danger of the east wall of the big wreck falling outward, and, though the greater part of the two upper stories has been taken down, by order of the Building Department, it is feared that enough remains to crush in the roofs of the old brick-and-frame tenement 13 Leonard Street, and also wreck 15, where several families live.

THE WESTERN FARMERS AND THEIR CORN

Combinations to Aid in Holding It for Better Prices.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

In The Kansas Farmer Prof. Georgeson of the State Agricultural College, publishes a long article urging farmers to combine, as suggested the other day by The Capital, to hold their corn for an advance. Prof. Georgeson reviews the instances where the country raised great crops, which invariably were followed by an unprofitable price for six or eight months, after which there was an invariable advance of from 100 to 200 per cent. The various utilities of corn create a market that will readily absorb the surplus of any crop. The price never has for any extended period remained at anything like the prevailing price, and will not do so in the next half year. Prof. Georgeson expresses his confidence in the profitableness of combining, the stronger farmers uniting with their neighbors to carry them through the Winter.

This plan should be agitated all over the corn belt of Kansas. The well-fixed farmers unassisted can hold their corn for a profitable price; but it is the weaker farmers who can least afford to sell, who must do so to pull through the Winter unless aid can be given them by their neighbors or by money loaners who are willing to make loans on the corn at a fair rate of interest. If 50,000,000 bushels that might otherwise be sacrificed this Winter can be held by the producers it will be a saving of not less than $5,000,000, not to the State, but to the poorer class of the farmers of the State.

It is too much to expect that farmers will be able to borrow on their corn at 6 or 8 per cent. per annum, but there is no better security for loans than good corn in the crib at two-thirds of its market value at 10 per cent. interest. A farmer who must otherwise sell his 4,000 bushels of corn for $600 in order to pull through the Winter, ought to be able to borrow $400 on it for six or eight months at a cost of $20 or $25, in order to sell it next Spring for $1,000 or $1,500.

Let the farmers combine, go on one another's notes, organize a corn saving alliance, and carry through thousands of struggling men who urgently need the full profits on the great crop with which Providence has rewarded their toil this Summer.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 10.—The business block of C. F. Henry was burned last night. Harvey M. Chalmer's grocery store, Harper & John's stock of wall paper and art goods, W. H. Dereham's plumbing establishment, S. S. Brumbaugh's laundry, the office and studio of the Rockford Art and Air Brush School, and the flat occupied by L. Walkup were destroyed. Loss, $30,000.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Nov. 10.—The Colonial Hotel was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $12,000.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

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SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

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We've made a few ultra-fashionable garments that will stand criticism at this

Monday
November 11-1895

The New-York Times.

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SPOILSMEN MERIT DEATH

Dr. Parkhurst Wishes Those of the Present Had Lived in Joshua's Time.

INDIRECT SERMON ON THE ELECTION

"Victory Is the Mother of Defeat and the Grandmother of a Second Victory" — Sordid Motives Bring Dire Results.

It was necessary for the hearers of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, yesterday, to draw their own conclusions. Most of them probably concluded that Dr. Parkhurst had said some severe things about some of the elements that united successfully to overthrow Tammany Hall a year ago and failed this year.

But names were not mentioned.

Joshua and the victory at Jericho, followed by the defeat at Ai, furnished the theme of the sermon.

"The spoilsmen of that day were stoned to death," the doctor said. "Modern spoilsmen, if they had lived in that day, would have met a like fate. We wish they had lived in that time."

In his introductory remarks Dr. Parkhurst said:

"We are not going to talk about what has happened on the North River or anywhere contiguous to it, but as we progress we may in our minds reflect upon the many similarities between what has occurred here recently and the happenings recorded in the chapter from which our text is taken, as well as in the chapter which precedes it."

The text was from Joshua vii., 7.

And Joshua said, "Alas, O Lord God, wherefore hast Thou at all brought this people over Jordan to deliver us into the hands of the Amorites, to destroy us? Would to God we had been content and dwelt on the other side of Jordan.

"There is among us a disposition to consider Hebrew history as something apart from that of the rest of the world," Dr. Parkhurst said. "Men are prone to look on ancient happenings as a succession of miracles not to be compared with the events of the present. God's methods in dealing with men then were not different from His methods now.

"There is something repugnant to intelligence to have a few hundred years of Hebrew history marked off as sacred. If all history is not sacred, I do not believe any of it is. If any is profane, all is profane. What earthly advantage would there be in reading about God's talking to Abraham, for instance, if there are no more Abrahams and no God talking to them? The text is not antiquated history of a lot of whining discontolates, but is the interpretation of human nature and human actions then, now, and for all time.

"We go to the book of Joshua to find out what is going on now. An inspired writer, who could write of what is going on here in the North River, would make as good history as Joshua's.

Dr. Parkhurst then told of the victory of the Israelites at Jericho, and said it was interesting to note the causes of the subsequent swaying from victory to the defeat at Ai.

"Victory," he said, "is the mother of defeat, and the grandmother of a second victory. We cannot have two flood tides without an ebb tide between. Why was it not easy to get the victory this second running? Jericho was a great victory; Ai a disgraceful defeat. The nerve of the connection between the two is so bare we can put our finger upon the exact spot where the turn to defeat began. At the siege and capture of Jericho the Hebrews cast themselves with holy enthusiasm upon the enemy. The completeness of their success was the very thing that wrought the mischief. There was a party among them which began to figure out how much it could get out of it. The Lord's purpose can only be served by men whose minds are strained up to the high purpose. You cannot work for God as long as you compute how much interest you can get out of it.

"Hardly had the walls of Jericho fallen when some of the victors began to inquire, 'What is there in this for me?' They sought to work the victory to set themselves up in business. That is what it means to be a spoilsman to take a part of the funds of the cause for which battle is waged.

"The spoilsmen of that day were stoned to death. Modern spoilsmen, if they had lived in that day, would have met a like fate. We wish they had lived in that time."

Continuing, Dr. Parkhurst said that the Israelites were "magnificently" whipped at Ai. Joshua could not understand why. He might have said, "We will make an alliance with the Hittites, and when we have whipped all the other tribes, then we'll whip the Hittites." But whatever was in Joshua's mind, God had told him the Israelites had been whipped because they were not morally fit to win. After that the ranks of the Israelites had been purified, the battle had been resumed, and the result had been a magnificent victory.

In concluding, Dr. Parkhurst said that the Bible was a wonderful book, and he had never realized its remarkable analogies to the happenings of the present so fully as in reading these chapters in Joshua.

REFORM IN NEED OF REFORMING.

The Rev. Dr. Iglehart's Lesson from the Election's Result.

The Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, last night, in a prelude to his sermon, said:

"When Tammany was defeated last Fall the votes had hardly been counted before the leaders who had brought about the result fell upon each other's necks, not in fraternal embrace, pledging to continue the good work, but in desperate malice, bent on cutting the jugular vein. It required little political sagacity to see that this disagreement would naturally bring about the result of last Tuesday.

"The attempt to make a scapegoat of Mr. Roosevelt is as unjust as it is contemptible. That one brave man among so many cowards, that one man loyal to his oath, in a community where there are so many time-servers and betrayers of trusts, should be hated by the lawless and the vicious, would be natural; but that he should be set upon and abused by decent people is a matter of humiliation and regret.

"We think that the matter with the fusion platform was that it had too little Rooseveltism in it. It dared not declare in favor of the enforcement of law—of any law. Many people think that a reform movement that cannot stand the enforcement of law is a deformed movement, is a reform movement that needs reforming."

VICTORS NOW SEEK THE SPOILS

Republicans of a New-Jersey County Eager for Offices.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Republicans of Hunterdon County want nearly every office that Governor-elect Griggs has to fill. Ex-Senator George H. Large wants to succeed Allan L. McDermott as Clerk in Chancery, while H. Burdett Herr thinks that nothing short of Judge Reed's or Judge Dixon's place on the Supreme Court bench will satisfy him. John L. Connet would be, he thinks, quite satisfied to succeed Judge O. P. Chamberlain as Law Judge of Hunterdon County, and as Charles Skillman has already set his heart on the same office, there may be some strife. John Nunn is willing to move to Flemington, if made Prosecutor of the Pleas. Freeholder Charles Femley and Village Trustee Allen claim they have earned by their long and untiring warfare on Democracy a position at least as good as that which John H. Paterson will have to vacate as Keeper of the State Prison.

John B. McGoldrick Much Better.

Magistrate Mott, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on receipt of a certificate from Dr. Shunk, that John B. McGoldrick was much improved, and was probably out of danger, consented to admit William Dowling, charged with stabbing McGoldrick, to bail in $5,000. No one, however, appeared to qualify in that amount, and Dowling was taken back to the court prison.

FOR THE REPAIR OF SHIPS

Large Sum of Money Now Needed by the Naval Officials—Older War Vessels Out of Order.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The first ship of the new navy was put in commission over nine years ago, and, according to Chief Constructor Hichborn, the demands for ordinary repairs on the earlier vessels, for the preservation and for the maintenance of their equipage in a proper state of efficiency, are yearly becoming more serious, and Congress must hereafter make much larger appropriations for this purpose.

Commodore Hichborn, in his annual report, declares that modern steel ships, with their extreme subdivision and elaborate systems of ventilation, drainage, and mechanical auxiliaries of all kinds, require much greater care, both when in commission and in ordinary, than was formerly the case with the old wooden ships; neglect is followed by much more serious and far-reaching deterioration, and it is absolutely essential that the most careful supervision should be exercised at all times, and remedies promptly applied, in order that the efficiency of the vessels as men-of-war may be properly maintained.

For several years past the Construction Bureau has been compelled to economize nearly to the danger point, being limited by a repair appropriation of less than 3 per cent. of the original cost of vessels, while in the British navy the figures vary from 4 to 9 per cent., the lower figure applying to heaviest armored vessels.

Constructor Hichborn insists that $1,500,000 is needed for this year, where only $900,000 was secured from Congress. A significant feature of Mr. Hichborn's report is that the officially recommends the construction of only two new vessels, to be authorized by Congress at the next session, instead of the great increase to our force of heavy battleships which was unofficially suggested by his paper read before the naval architects in New-York three days ago as being promptly needed by the navy.

The vessels he recommends are two small composite sailing vessels of 1,100 tons displacement, to cost only $250,000 each. They, if authorized by Congress, will be the first two vessels without steam power that have been placed in the naval service for many years. No argument regarding this recommendation is submitted by the Constructor.

Mr. Hichborn devotes considerable space to pointing out the necessity for greatly increasing the number of dry docks at the navy yards, the efficiency of our cruisers being seriously affected by the difficulties frequently encountered in cleaning their submerged portions. He recommends new docks at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mare Island, Cal., and Norfolk, Va., built indefinite time in the future, when the big docks at New-York, Puget Sound, and Port Royal are available for deep draught vessels, the battleships must remain undocked. Chief Engineer Melville and Constructor Hichborn concur in the estimate that $5,865,679 must be provided for disbursing next year on account of the vessels authorized by the last Congress, for which, however, no appropriations were made.

For repairs on the Chicago $300,000 is required, and for the Hartford $170,000. Constructor Hichborn repeats with emphasis the request he has frequently made to Congress for an experimental tank to cost about $100,000, which it is proposed to use to test models of ships before the vessels themselves are built.

SAVED MONEY FOR UNCLE SAM.

First Assistant Postmaster General Jones Reduces Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—First Assistant Postmaster General Jones has submitted his report. It calls attention to a saving in his branch of the service during the last year of $1,385,577. Mr. Jones recommends an appropriation of $17,000,000 to cover compensation of Postmasters for the next fiscal year, and $10,509,050 for clerk hire at first and second class Post Offices.

He recommends the order recently promulgated by the President providing for the consolidation of fourth-class Post Offices, and says the only positions at first-class Post Offices that are now excepted from civil service examination are Assistant Postmaster, private secretary and stenographer, cashier, and assistant cashier; at second-class offices, Assistant Postmaster, under whatever legal designation known.

Mr. Jones recommends the employment of a number of men in the larger offices, whose regular duty it shall be to inspect the work of carriers, make suggestions as to extensions and changes of routes, and, in fact, to have a general supervision of the work of carriers outside of Post Offices.

APPROVE FLETCHER'S INVENTION

Ordnance Officers Have Faith in Spite of the Recent Accident.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The gun people who are disappointed in securing a contract for 100 landing guns for the navy are elated over the disaster to the Fletcher breech mechanism on board the Columbia. The accident occurred to the eight-inch gun which chanced to be equipped with the contrivance invented by Lieut. Fletcher, who was the designer of the landing gun which was accepted by the Navy Department and which will be built at the Washington ordnance shops.

The gun people who are in opposition to the Fletcher invention say that the accident is due directly to the weakness of that mechanism, and that it is a menace to the 100 guns which will be equipped with virtually the same device. The naval ordnance officers say that the accident might have occurred to any gun, and that it cannot be accepted as a reflection on the Fletcher mechanism.

It is said that in determining which of the three designs was the best for the service here was, at Indian Head, a protracted competitive test, and that the Fletcher gun, after modifications and improvements had been made in the design, was selected as the best and most economical for the Government to build.

NOTED SCOUT ON THE RETIRED LIST

Albert W. James Leaves the Army with an Honorable Record.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A noted war courier and scout has just been placed on the retired list of the army. He was a First Sergeant in the Fifth Infantry, and was stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga. His name is Albert W. James, and on the outbreak of the war he served with the Wisconsin troops as a volunteer.

He was under fire off Newport News, Va., on board the Constitution; was with Butler in his expedition on the Mississippi; was with the Farragut expedition to Vicksburg, and was engaged in other battles and sieges. During the last two years of the war he served as a scout and frequently as a spy. He was often in Confederate camps and posts in a Confederate uniform. James entered the regular army in 1870, and engaged in many combats against hostile Indians. He was of sufficient importance to have an order issued relating his career and announcing to the army his retirement.

The order concludes: "In all his service he has displayed courage, intelligence, and fidelity." He gained medals of all the grades as a distinguished marksman. It is unusual for an enlisted man to be distinguished by a special order.

Secretary John H. Hood Kicked.

John H. Hood of 153 Bowery, Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, was in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to complain against James Anthony, a clerk, for assault. Hood said he met Anthony, who was drunk, on the Bowery on Saturday night, and that Anthony kicked him several times on the legs, causing him to fall. Anthony denied the charge, but was held in $200 for trial.

Homestead to Have a Public Library.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 10.—Andrew Carnegie will give the town of Homestead a free library costing $400,000, and will provide for its maintenance. The building will comprise a free library, reading rooms, music hall, gymnasium, clubrooms, and swimming pool. The music hall will be equipped with a large organ, and organ recitals will be given every week. The building is to be completed within a year.

NORDAU TOO PESSIMISTIC

Dr. Silverman Agrees, However, that Morality Has Decreased.

OUR PROGRESS IN MATERIAL THINGS

Great and Powerful Hypocrites in the Church—Figures of Criminality in This Country and Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman delivered a sermon yesterday in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on "Max Nordau's Degeneration; or, Is Morality Declining?"

"Nordau," he said, "shows that in this age there is a practical emancipation from traditional discipline. He pictures a degeneration in art, poetry, fiction, and philosophy of our times. This disorder, according to Nordau, is mysticism, which is the expression of the inaptitude for attention, for deep thought, and control of the emotion. Another type is egomania—taking an interest in nothing but one's self, and in satisfying one's appetite. Third, a false realism, which proceeds from confused aesthetic theories, and characterizes itself by pessimism in the irresistible tendences to licentious ideas and the most unclean expression. In all these tendencies, says Nordau, we detect the same ultimate elements—a brain incapable of normal working, thence feebleness of will, inattention, predominance of emotion, lack of knowledge, abuse of sympathy, shriveling atrophy of the notion of duty and morality.

"Even without Nordau's book, we find everywhere a demand for the sensational, and the literature and the press of the day respond to it. There is a decided decline in the literary taste, especially in the field of fiction. Tolstoi, Zola, and Ibsen and such writers have been idolized and admired, and have created a crowd of imitators that thrive on the moral disease of the people and disseminate moral poison and ruin. Of all such writers, the criticism that was made against Tolstoi holds good—that, as an intellectual force, he is to literature what mysticism is to philosophy—simply the expression of hopelessness and degradation."

"We have made progress in material conditions, in commerce, science, and art, in inventions and organizations. But there has been no commensurate moral growth.

"There are movements that have established order and reign of equality, extinguished slavery, broken oppression, mitigated barbarities and human suffering, helped unfortunates. But is there less hypocrisy than there was twenty centuries ago? less chicanery, less duplicity, greed, and selfishness? less rascality in the ambitious pursuit? Have we any nobler type of character, with all our churches and schools, than those of Socrates and Plato? is your democratic Yankee, with his newspaper, his caucus, his party platform, and patent ballot box a more admirable patriot than the grand old republican in old Rome? if with religion we have so little morality, what will they be without it?

"Are men as honest and truthful as in primitive days? Is there not now trickiness, cheating, fraud, adulteration, shams, pretension, and falsity? Are not these things as true in regard to politics as to the State? Is there not more neglect of political duty and more political corruption?

"I know that morality is declining. I know that there are hypocrites, great, influential, powerful hypocrites, in the church, who pose as good churchgoers. I know that there are fathers and mothers who are faithless to one another. We are painfully aware of the decline of respect for parents and authority.

"The level of immorality, it is well known, is rising, and has been rising for the whole century throughout the civilized world. In France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Spain, and the United States the tide of criminality is becoming higher steadily and rapidly. In France it has risen several hundred per cent.; so also for several kinds of crime in many parts of Germany; in Spain the number of persons to the population sent to perpetual imprisonment nearly doubled itself in thirteen years. In this country the criminal class has increased relatively to the population four-fold.

"In France, from 1826 to 1880, the population grew from 31,000,000 to 37,000,000, yet the increase of hideous crime was from 100 to 900 per cent.; the increase of assassination from 107 to 290; arson, 71 to 150, and infanticide from 102 to 216 per annum. In Austria, Spain, Italy, Germany, and England the homicides are 9,308 yearly. In Europe there are 15,000 homicides yearly. If we include North and South America, we shall find that in Christian countries there are 25,000 homicides annually.

"The sociologist has been unable to cope with the constant increase of crime. The fact is not restricted to one country, but is common to all. All this demonstrates the insufficiency of the present means for repression, and the great need of a change. From this analysis we gather the astounding and discouraging fact that our age, then, is not progressing morally with the advance in civilization. Civilization has been a great blessing, and has also given us some curses which we are still nursing.

"Though crime and immorality are rising, there is no need of pessimism or despair. To recognize an evil is the first step toward eradicating it. The present decline of morality is only a temporary retrogression. We must find a cure for it."

THE "END OF THE AGE MAN."

Dr. Eaton Says Max Nordau's Picture Is Overdrawn.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, preached last night on "Max Nordau and the End of the Age Man."

"Max Nordau," said Dr. Eaton, "takes an unduly pessimistic view of man at the end of the century. He says nervous exhaustion is almost universal, and that the population has increased twofold, but labor has increased fiftyfold; and that, accompanying this physical degeneration, is an increase of immorality and an increase of lack of self-restraint.

"While there is some justice in the criticisms of the distinguished German, the picture is much overdrawn, and I think it can be proved by reputable facts that man on his physical side has made great improvement in the nineteenth century.

"During the last 300 years accurate tables have been kept at Geneva which show that from the years 1560 to 1800 the average lifetime of man was twenty-one years and two months. In 1833 it was forty years and five months, which is nearly double that average. In England, in 1690, one person died out of every thirty-three, now only one in every sixty persons dies. The introduction of machinery and the improvement in sanitary conditions and social environments have added both to the duration and equality of life.

"The industrial position of man at the end of the century is a vast improvement upon that which he held at the beginning of the century. There has been a large increase in the profits of labor and a great reduction in the hours of labor. The opportunities for education and development of every kind have increased with a rapidity which seems hardly credible, and while there are still inequalities and injustice in the world of labor, the wage earner standing upon the threshold of the twentieth century finds himself in an infinitely superior position to the wage earner of a century ago.

"Then there is also a good deal of pessimism in regard to the increase of crime which I think does not rest upon substantial facts. An expert in the State of Massachusetts states that Massachusetts, in the year 1891, is far better than she was in 1841, more honest, more temperate, and more virtuous. The foreign population, under the influence of our institutions, has improved; cases of drunkenness and acts against order and decency have been undoubtedly reduced in numbers."

Alexander S. Carnes Held for Trial.

Alexander S. Carnes of Box Springs, Ga., who, on Saturday, was arrested for attempting to defraud the cashier of the Astor House restaurant, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms yesterday. Manager Frost of the Broadway Central Hotel made an additional complaint against him, which comprehended the passing of a spurious check and failure to pay a hotel bill. Carnes was held for both examination and trial. In his possession, when he was arrested, was a letter to his father, in which the statement was made that he was writing for a news collecting agency and doing well.

CARE OF TREES IN COLD WEATHER

Brooklyn Tree Planting and Fountain Society Tells About Dead Trees and the Killing of Moths.

The Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn, the objects of which are to promote the planting and protection of trees, the erection of drinking fountains, and otherwise to make the City of Brooklyn attractive, has issued a circular containing interesting information regarding the work of arboriculture from the falling of leaves until the opening of Spring.

All dead trees, those in an advanced stage of decay, and surplus trees, it is pointed out, should be removed immediately.

Pruning, which assists greatly in subduing insects and in beautifying the form of trees, may be practiced at any time, except on sap-running trees. Brooklyn trees that run sap should be pruned before the middle of March or after the middle of April.

The eggs of the tussock moth should be hunted and destroyed before Spring. They are deposited on trees, may be on any part of a tree, in and around tree boxes and guards, on fences, on buildings and their appendages, and generally in any partially concealed place. Spraying the foliage with insectides after the eggs hatch in the Spring will destroy the caterpillars. The Tussock moth is particularly fond of cherry trees.

Spraying for leaf-eaters should be done when the leaves are on the trees, and the insect first appears. Spraying for leaf-eaters during the Winter is useless.

Borers are much more injurious to trees than leaf-eaters, and more difficult to control. Leopard moths are the most troublesome at the present time. They may be cut out in some cases; in others they may be reached by a wire and destroyed. A little bisulphate of carbon injected into the burrow, provided the opening is then closed with a little putty, will prove effectual.

Fungus is another enemy to vegetation. It is claimed that preparations are made, which sprayed upon foliage, will have the effect of killing these growths. A bulletin devoted to the fungus will be issued before Spring by the society, whose headquarters is at 44 Court Street.

WELCOME TO DR. MACARTHUR

A RECEPTION AFTER HIS FIRST SERMON SINCE HIS FOREIGN TRAVELS.

Impressions He Received While Away —Japan a Wonderful Country —China Disgusting.

Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, was crowded yesterday morning by a large congregation, anxious to welcome home the pastor, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, who returned to his pulpit for the first time after a five months' tour around the world. After he had completed his sermon, Dr. MacArthur held an informal reception in one of the large rooms adjoining the church proper.

Later, in his study, Dr. MacArthur talked of his travels. He was particularly enthusiastic over Japan and its future.

"Japan is to-day," he exclaimed, "the marvel of the century. It has stepped at once into the front rank of the nations of the world. It is adopting European customs, modes of thought, and methods of progress. There is nothing in China that corresponds to what we know as patriotism, and it is honeycombed with political dishonesty. Japan I found aglow with patriotic enthusiasm and enterprise. It is manufacturing on a large scale, and I expect to see many Americans ultimately move to Japan, and engage in manufacturing enterprises.

"I was in China during the massacres. I think the real cause that precipitated them is not understood here. They were not the result primarily of an anti-missionary, but rather an anti-European, feeling. The missionary element was merely incidental. China excited my deepest disgust because of the filth in the streets, the pathetic conservatism of its people, and their utter lack of the spirit of progress. Every sanitary law is violated, and every sense of the traveler assailed.

"I have also studied the problem of India with deep interest. I never before appreciated fully the difficulties connected with the spread of Christianity and the dominance of the British Government. The spirit of caste resists all form of progress, and it will be hundreds of years before it will be broken and before the principles of British freedom have full sway."

In speaking of his travels in the Holy Land, Dr. MacArthur said: "Palestine might again blossom as the rose if only the people had encouragement to cultivate the soil.

"Great excitement prevailed while I was in Constantinople," said the doctor, in conclusion. "Bands of soldiers paraded the streets constantly. There are frequently arrested and subjected to annoyances, and occasionally indignities, upon the slightest pretext or suspicion. In Stamboul I found nearly all the shops of the Armenians closed, so great was their fear.

"Very little confidence is placed by Armenians and others in the Sultan's word. Great credit is given Great Britain for its first insistence on Armenian reforms."

GEN. COPPINGER ALSO COMPLAINS

Reports on Cavalry Officers' Dissatisfaction with Their Horses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Gen. Coppinger, who is in charge of the Military Department of the Platte, has contributed to the interesting controversy regarding cavalry mounts in the army. Quartermaster General Batchelder has charge of this matter, and he has been severely criticised by cavalry officers for the miserable specimens of horseflesh which the War Department furnishes under the prevailing system of purchasing animals. The Quartermaster General some months ago revised the specifications for cavalry animals, but the purchases are carried on by a board of which the cavalry officer is in the minority, if, indeed, he is placed on the board at all.

Gen. Coppinger has written the Secretary of War that there is more or less dissatisfaction among cavalry officers in his department in reference to the mounts which are supplied them. He states very emphatically that he is convinced the complaints will never cease until remount horses are procured, as are recruits, by the officers for whose command they are intended. The ordnance officers purchase their own horses, or at least inspect them before they are purchased, while the cavalry officers must sit astride refractory and incompetent animals without the power of selection.

It is an interesting fact that in one of the cavalry stables there has been an unmanageable animal literally chained to the post. He could not be sold, for he did not meet the qualification of condemned material, and he was too wild to be mounted. It is likely that Secretary Lamont, in view of repeated complaints which have reached the War Department this year, will find some way of improving the method of purchasing horses.

MGR. SATOLLI NOT YET RECALLED

Papal Delegate Knows Nothing About the Plans of the Holy See.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, had an unusual number of callers at his residence to-day and this evening, who came to see him regarding the announcement this morning in a New-York paper that he was soon to be relieved of his post here by Mgr. Laurenzelli, at present the Papal representative in Holland.

"Archbishop Satolli is in total ignorance of the matter, outside of this publication," said Mgr. Sbarretti of the legation. "He has not received any word from the Vatican touching the subject, and consequently can neither deny nor confirm the report. The whole question rests with the Holy Father. We do not, however, and will not, make inquiries of the Holy See touching such matters."

Mgr. Sbarretti regards Mgr. Laurenzelli as an eminent ecclesiastical diplomat and has nothing but praise to say of him. He was asked if he would tell when Mgr. Satolli intended to visit Rome, and his reply was: "When Pope Leo XIII. sends for him."

MRS. COLT MUST DROP HER SUIT

Fails to Get Evidence to Prove Charges Against Her Husband.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10.—The proceedings for divorce begun last month by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Colt, a social leader of Bristol, have come to a standstill. The failure of her counsel to secure the slightest evidence to substantiate her allegation against Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt will in all probability result in the withdrawal of the petition from the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Colt wanted, first of all, a large sum in alimony—it is reported $7,000 a year—and the Colt mansion at Bristol for her individual use. It was believed a week ago that some important evidence might be found in New-York, but it is now conceded that only statements of doubtful value are available there. It is thought that the lawyers for Mrs. Colt made a mistake in filing the divorce petition prematurely before they had secured their New-Hampshire evidence.

The end of the divorce case does not in the least affect the standing on the court docket of the suit of Col. Colt against James J. Van Alen for $200,000.

Alleged Slayer of Stamm Dead.

John Carty, thirty-one years old, of 198 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested Thursday on the charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of Jacob Stamm of 212 East Fifty-fifth Street, this city, died in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday, from delirium tremens.

Carty and Charles Woods of 530 Smith Street were arrested on the same charge. They were drivers for the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and were delivering ice at a store in Bush Street, Brooklyn, when Stamm drove up. He had some beer to deliver for the Hoffman Brewery Company.

The men quarreled as to the right of way, and Stamm was struck on the head. He was taken to his home at 212 East Fifty-fifth Street, this city, where he died Wednesday. His skull had been fractured.

ITALY'S PATRIOT PRIEST

Prof. Felix Adler on Savonarola as a Religious Reformer.

HIS PLACE IN HISTORY OF MORALS

Aesthetic and Moral Culture Needed to Prevent Social Corruption — A Lesson for New-York.

Prof. Felix Adler selected as the subject of his lecture before the Society for Ethical Culture, in Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday, "Savonarola as a Religious Reformer."

"Savonarola," Prof. Adler said, "was a regenerator of religion rather than an innovator. The creeds are written in cipher, are messages in cipher. To the superficial reader they often seem wholly irrational, but he who possesses the key will understand the inner spiritual meaning which they contain.

"Savonarola, though regarded by some as a forerunner of the Reformation, was, in faith, a devout Catholic, but he was one of the select few who penetrated to the underlying moral facts of religion; who said that the true worship consists in the rectitude of the mind toward God, and in the perfection of conduct; who regarded doctrines and sacraments and ceremonies after all as means to the end, that end being the holy, upright life.

"In his 'Triumph of the Cross' he sets forth his religious convictions, and the grounds on which they rest. Lecturers on Christian evidences are often drier than dust, metaphysical dissertations futile attempts to construct a ladder made of scriptural texts—a paper ladder, wherewith to reach the heavens.

"Savonarola rests his plea on a different argument. The cause, he says, is justified by its effects; the true religion is that which produces the sweetest, noblest, cleanest lives. If this test were more generally adopted religious dissensions would cease and men would enter into a generous rivalry to prove the truth of their respective philosophies and faiths, by practical helpfulness to one another; by repressing their self-seeking impulses; by subordinating private to public interests; by their willingness to bear scorn and persecution for principle's sake.

"A preacher of righteousness bearing in his breast such ideals looked out upon the Italy of his day, and what did he see? The period of the Renaissance was a period of the unshackling of human energy. Restraints of every kind were thrown aside—artificial restraints of tradition, and the most salutary and indispensable restraints as well.

"This temper was favorable to the accumulation of wealth, to the unfolding of every talent, to the efflorescence of art and literature, but it also produced moral enormities that are as bewildering as they are shocking.

"Murders, rapes, poisonings, fratricides, and crimes against nature were of frequent occurrence, and the point to be especially attended to is that some of those who were distinguished by their intellectual endowments, by their love of art and of learning, were also conspicuous for the part they took in these atrocities.

"It was the same Visconti, to whom is due the foundations of the Cathedral of Milan, who was the admirer of Leonardo and the wise patron of the University of Pavia, who also poisoned his uncle and concocted the diabolical plots by which he gained possession of Mantua, Ferrara, and Pisa.

"It was Sigismond Malatesta who built the beautiful Church of the Rimini and erected the monument to the Greek philosopher Plethon, who killed three wives in succession, and dedicated in the church he built a shrine to his concubine.

"And instances of this sort might be multiplied. In the history of the Renaissance it was written large, so that we may all profit by it, that no kind of outside aesthetic culture or intellectual culture can prevent the most hideous social corruption unless moral culture be superadded.

"Yes, unless the moral elements of culture be assigned the sovereign place which is its due, for the laws of morality are the laws of health for individuals and for Commonwealths.

"And this is a lesson which we especially need to ponder, for in many ways our age resembles the age of the Renaissance. We, too, in this City of New-York are beginning to build palaces, though they may not be as beautiful as those of the great Italian architects.

"We, too, rely on the culture of the intellect, and think that science will save us. Our age also is an age of the unshackling of human energy, and therefore it is all the more necessary that the most strenuous attempts be made to emphasize the moral element of culture, and to free moral culture from complication with anything upon which good men generally cannot be brought to agree.

"The real tragedy of Savonarola's fate—the inner tragedy compared with the outer was almost insignificant—is to be found in the fact that the man who reached the claim of his religion upon its especial function to produce a holy life found himself confronted by facts which seem to belie this very connection.

"There can be no more dramatic antithesis than that of such a reformer as Savonarola pitted against such a Pope as Alexander VI., a man who bought the papacy with offices and with coin, only five Cardinals in the conclave remaining unbribed, who used as weapons whereby to accomplish his ambitious schemes the dagger of the midnight assassin and the drug of the professional poisoner—an utter worldling, who sold his Church, religion, and his own conscience to gratify the lust of the eye and the pride of the flesh.

"That such a Pope has since been impossible, that no one of the type of Alexander VI. has ever again worn the triple tiara, that a reform took place in the Church as well as without, are in no small degree due to the moral reaction which Savonarola was so largely instrumental in initiating.

"In the list of religious reformers there are others greater than he, but in the history of morals he occupies a place peculiarly his own.

"He found Virtue swooning and suffocating in the hot air of Renaissance culture. He caught her in his arms and shielded her on his breast, and with the blood which flowed from his wounds he poured new life into her veins."

TWO POLICE RAIDS ON GAMBLERS

Descent on the White Elephant Poolroom and on Harlem Italians—"Craps" and "Signi Ete" the Games Played.

The White Elephant pool and wine room in the basement of 532 Sixth Avenue was raided yesterday by Capt. Pickett, and the proprietor, Philip Black, was charged with maintaining a gambling house. Nineteen persons caught in the raid were charged with being common gamblers.

All the prisoners were held by Magistrate Mott for examination this afternoon.

The police say that Black has been a persistent violator of the law that closes poolrooms at midnight Saturday. He was arrested on such a charge last Febuary, and was fined in Jefferson Market Court. It was to catch him violating this law that Detectives Reardon and Tappin climbed yesterday morning to the rear of the White Elephant, and saw a number of boys and men surrounding a pool table in the rear of the room, playing craps. They returned to the station and Capt. Pickett and twelve patrolmen returned with them to the poolroom.

There is only one entrance to the place, and Reardon stationed himself near that door to wait until it was unlocked to permit one of those inside to come out. They had not waited long when the door was cautiously opened. Reardon in his eagerness to enter fell through the door, glass pane and all, and the police followed him.

When the prisoners were searched at the station house thirty-three pawn tickets were found in their pockets. The police had managed to get 23 cents from the pool table, and the money will be used as evidence.

Twenty Italian gamblers were arrested yesterday morning while playing "Signi ete," in the rear of Pasquale Streppano's saloon, at 2,161 First Avenue, by the police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. Streppano was also arrested. The police seized as evidence packs of cards, chips, and other gambling apparatus.

When Streppano was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday morning he said that he sold the chips to his customers at 5 and 10 cents each, so they could give them to the bartender in return for drinks and cigars, instead of paying the money. He denied that he conducted a gambling house.

Magistrate Deuel held him in $500 bail on the charge of maintaining a gambling house.

The other prisoners were each fined $5 as gamblers.

DEFAULTER BERGSTROM ARRESTED

Caught Because Detective Quinn Has a Memory for Faces—Prisoner Robbed the Great Northern Railway.

John Bergstrom, a defaulter, for whom the police of many cities have been seeking since last September, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

Bergstrom was ticket agent in the general office of the Great Northern Railway at St. Paul, Minn. He disappeared Sept. 30, and his accounts were found to be several thousand dollars short.

The railroad company was reimbursed by a guarantee insurance company, which furnished assurities for Bergstrom. Since that time the insurance company kept up an unceasing search for the missing man. They sent copies of his picture to the police of the different cities of this country and Europe, and offered a reward for his capture.

Detective Quinn of the Eighteenth Precinct, who has a retentive memory and had seen one of the portraits, was walking in Sixth Avenue Saturday afternoon when a natifly dressed young man, who passed, interested him. Quinn at the station house found Bergstrom's picture and the circular giving a description of him, and recognized them as those of the man he had met.

He again met Bergstrom in East Fourteenth Street Saturday night and placed him under arrest. The prisoner at once acknowledged his identity and confessed to stealing the money.

Bergstrom was yesterday remanded to await the arrival of officers from St. Paul. After leaving St. Paul he went to Sweden, and only arrived in New-York on Saturday.

REJOICING OVER WILLIAMS'S DEFEAT

Central Labor Union Hears of the Work Its Committee Did.

There was considerable exultation yesterday at the meeting of the Central Labor Union over the defeat of ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams, who ran on the Republican and State Democracy tickets for Senator in the Twelfth Assembly District.

Delegate John Hogert of Typographical Union, No. 6, who had been on the committee to work against Mr. Williams, said the efforts of the committee among the workingmen in Williams's district had been effective. He added: "I believe he would have been defeated anyway, but the opposition of labor made his defeat overwhelming."

Delegate Hogert said that the records of the State Senators and Assemblymen which had been issued by the State Trade Assembly had much to do in electing the candidates who were favorable to organized labor. Among these the first was Amos J. Cummings, who, he said, was always well disposed to labor, and the tremendous victory he had won showed how hard organized labor had worked for him.

In regard to Senator Cantor, Register-elect Schmer, and Senator Pavey, they also, said Hogert, had been elected largely through the efforts of members of trades unions.

MANY HEAR COL. INGERSOLL LECTURE

He Repeats Some Statements and Says He's Glad Tammany Won.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll addressed an audience in the New Star Theatre last evening that occupied every seat in the house, extra chairs in the orchestra, and about 200 chairs on the stage. The subject of the lecture was "The Foundations of Faith."

Col. Ingersoll opened his lecture by the statement that hundreds of thousands of men and women had believed in Krishna, Osiris, Isis, Heris, Zeus, Jupiter, and finally in Christ.

"But why?" he asked.

"Simply because their parents told them so," he said, answering his own question.

Col. Ingersoll said he wanted a freer Sunday.

"Bad laws should be repealed, and not enforced," he said; "and, though I am a Republican, I am glad of what was done last Tuesday."

The speaker said David was a great financier and collector.

"From Palestine, a poor country," he said, "he collected seven thousand million dollars to build a temple with—enough to fill 5,000 modern freight cars! The historians were surely more patriotic than accurate in those days."

SEEKING A MISSING NEPHEW

F. R. McCormack of Washington Asks Aid of the Police.

Frank R. McCormack of Washington, D. C., who is at the Grand Union Hotel, is looking for his nephew, Elliott K. Herdman, seventeen years old, who has been missing from his home in Ann Arbor, Mich., since Oct. 30. He called at Police Headquarters yesterday, and gave the following description of Herdman:

Seventeen years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, slim, light complexion, brown hair, hazel eyes, and wears dark glasses; darg coat, red sweater, black trousers, brown Fedora hat, and patent-leather shoes.

Mr. McCormack says that the boy has had no trouble at home. A letter was received from him from New-York, in which he said that he had taken passage in a ship for Cuba, but that he had missed the ship.

Schooners in Collision.

The schooners H. B. Diverty, from Perth Amboy, and City of Baltimore, from Pascagoula, while beating through the Narrows at 9:30 A. M. yesterday came into collision.

The City of Baltimore, the larger vessel, fell off on the port tack, carrying the Diverty with her over to the Long Island shore, where they anchored to clear away the wreckage.

GOD'S KINGDOM ON EARTH

Dr. Abbott Tells What Christianity Has Done for the World.

PROPER SUBJECTS FOR PREACHERS

Temporal Matters Among Them as They Affect the Happiness of Individuals—Topics of Future Sermons.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott began yesterday evening to preach a series of sermons on "Christianity and Our Social Problems."

These sermons will extend over at least eight

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Public Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, GENERAL Term.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York will apply to a General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in the First Department and First District, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1895, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter to determine and report after due hearing whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board and described in the report of the said board, made to the Common Council of said city on or about the 9th day of May, 1895, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York, dated the 14th day of June, 1895, and presented to this General Term on or about the said 14th day of June, 1895, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same. A description of the routes and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Common Council of the City of New-York, a copy of which report is included in the papers upon which the said application will be made. All of the said papers were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House, in the said city, on the 9th day of October, 1895.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine after public hearing of all parties interested as aforesaid whether such ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said General Term, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.

The notice herein heretofore published, dated the 29th day of October, 1895, is hereby withdrawn.

Dated New-York, October 30th, 1895.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

By A. E. ORR, President.

JOHN H. STARIN, LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, New-York City, and TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, 35 Wall Street, New-York City, Attorneys to the Board.

REALTY SALES TO-DAY.

The following sales at auction are set down to take place to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 335 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 250.6 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, five-story brownstone tenement. Due on judgment, $12,230.

By Philip A. Smyth, the right, title, and interest of Henry Gebhard to the lease of 2 and 4 East Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.5, two-story brick gymnasium and swimming school.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles C. Sanders, referee, 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 50.6 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,360.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 312 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, three-story frame building in front, and two-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $4,190.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, John Delahunty, referee, two lots on the north side of Mechanic Street, West Farms, one 37 by 89 by 37 by 86, the other 37.6 by 81 by 37.6 by 86. Due on judgments, $780 and $1,034, respectively.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Penner & Galitzka have sold for Mrs. B. Maguin, to P. McInerney, at $15,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 545 First Street.

Mr. Thomas Rosecrans has sold for Senator William H. Reynolds, to Frank A. Stearns, at $10,250, the three-story stone-front dwelling 319 Park Place.

The William P. Rae Company has sold to Melvin Brown, at $15,000, the block bounded by Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets and Twentieth and Twenty-first Avenues, Mapleton.

Messrs. Corwith Brothers have sold for Edward F. Williams, to Louis W. and Amy R. Ebell, at $7,700, the two three-story buildings, with stores, 96 and 98 Franklin Street, the first frame and the second brick, each 20 by 36 by 75.

The sales of real estate at auction in Brooklyn during the past week amounted to $71,024. In the corresponding week last year they were $112,000.

There were recorded in Kings County last week 260 mortgages for $719,180, of which 120 for $258,021 were at more than 5 per cent. and 140 for $401,159 were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 264 mortgages for $1,065,410, of which 115 for $441,902 were at more than 5 per cent. and 149 for $623,454 were at 5 per cent. or less.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK, NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, continued cold, northerly winds, shifting to westerly in Northern New-York.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair weather, clearing in Southeast Virginia, cool, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, preceded by local showers on the coast, northerly winds, colder on the coast, frosts in interior Monday morning. GEORGIA, fair, preceded by local showers on the coast, northerly winds, much colder on the coast, frosts in northern portion Monday morning. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion, northerly winds and colder. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, cool, northerly winds, frosts in the interior. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly winds, slowly rising temperature. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, and KANSAS, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair and cool, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, winds shifting to westerly. OHIO and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southwesterly. UPPER MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. COLORADO, fair, light variable winds. WYOMING, warmer, fair, southwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, westerly winds, cooler in northern portion.

The barometer has risen in all districts east of the Mississippi, and it has fallen at Rocky Mountain stations. It is lowest in the northeast of New-England and highest in the Central Mississippi Valley. Rain has prevailed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-day, followed by clearing weather, and fair weather is reported from all other districts. It is decidedly colder in the districts on the Atlantic coast and in the East Gulf States. The temperature is rising slowly to the west of the Mississippi. Generally fair weather will prevail in the central valleys, with slowly rising temperature and fair weather, with cold northerly winds indicated for the Atlantic coast north of Georgia.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city.

Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

CLEVELAND,

126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.

A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floor; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—JOHN KEENAN, plaintiff, against MARGARET KEENAN and others, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of partition and sale, granted by this court in the above-entitled action, and entered on the 23rd day of October, 1895, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following-described premises, to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, as widened to the width of one hundred and fifty feet, with the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, seventy feet; thence southerly, parallel with Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets; thence, easterly along the said middle line of the block, seventy feet to the westerly line of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, as widened as aforesaid; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, as widened as aforesaid, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, at the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, distant eighty-eight feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, as widened, with the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; running thence southerly and in a line parallel with the said westerly line of Lenox Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line, fourteen feet; thence northerly, and again parallel to Lenox Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and thence easterly along the same fourteen feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises known and designated by the street number 104 West 130th Street.—Dated New-York, October 23rd, 1895.

MOSES HERRMAN, Referee.

MARTIN & WEIL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 51 Chambers St., New-York City.

o24-2aw3wTh&M&n14

EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—CLARENCE S. WADSWORTH, plaintiff, against GEORGE CRAWFORD, Virginia F. Crawford, Julia A. Shaw, and Charles Lockhart, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of October, 1895, I, Sidney J. Cowen, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 15th day of November, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment of foreclosure and sale, and which are described as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-first Street, distant eighty feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Park or Fourth Avenue and Forty-first Street, and running thence westwardly along the northerly side of Forty-first Street twenty-five feet; thence northwardly and parallel with the said Park or Fourth Avenue to a line drawn parallel with Forty-first Street and ninety-eight feet and nine inches distant northwardly therefrom; thence eastwardly along said last mentioned line twenty-five feet and thence southerly and parallel with Park or Fourth Avenue the whole of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less; said premises being known as No. 57 East Forty-first Street.—Dated New-York, October 23, 1895.

SIDNEY J. COWEN, Referee.

SEWELL T. TYNG, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 44 Wall St., New-York City. o25-2aw3wF&M&n15

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JACOB D. BUTLER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, running thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 25th, 1895.

WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

n4-2aw3wM&Th&n28

EAST 11TH STREET.—Superior Court of the City of New-York.—FELICE TOCCI, plaintiff, against CELESTINO TARABELLA, defendant.—In pursuance of an order dated October 31st, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City and County of New-York, I, Felice Tocci, receiver, duly appointed in the above entitled action, and named in said order, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on December 4th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by J. Montgomery Strong, Auctioneer, of the firm of Strong & Ireland, the premises directed in said order to be sold, and which, taken together, are described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, in the City of New-York, and in part known on a map showing division of part of the estate of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, as number two hundred and thirty-six, and described as follows: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of the lot so numbered; thence along the southerly side of Eleventh Street westerly thirty-eight feet and eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-four feet ten inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block thirty-eight feet and eight inches, and thence northerly and parallel to Second Avenue ninety-four feet and ten inches to the place or point of beginning. Said premises being known by the street numbers 314 and 316 East Eleventh Street, in said city.—Dated New-York, November 9th, 1895.

FELICE TOCCI, Receiver.

M. OWEN ROBERTS, Attorney for Receiver, 201 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

n11-2aw5wM&Fs&d6

Legal Notices.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—VICTORINE BOURGEOIS LACHAISE, plaintiff, against ABBY B. BLODGETT and Henry H. Anderson as surviving Executors of and Trustees under the last will of William T. Blodgett, deceased; Ellen M. Lynch, William B. Lynch, and Minnie Lynch, his wife, Florence Lynch, Stanley Lynch, Nellie Tilden, Abby B. Blodgett, William Tilden Blodgett, Eleanor Elizabeth Blodgett, Laura E. Hunting, John Fitzgerald, Edmund Fitzgerald, Emily Charles, Christopher D. Wallace, John C. Clark, Gabriel Sonnenfeld, The Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, John H. Feindel, Ai Powell, Seaman L. Pettit, and John E. Hicks, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, June 13, 1895. FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, New-York.

To the defendants Ellen M. Lynch, Minnie Lynch, Florence Lynch, Stanley Lynch, and Nellie Tilden: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the third day of October, 1895, and filed with the complaints in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said City and County of New-York on the third day of October, 1895.—Dated New-York, October 3d, 1895.

FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, New-York City.

o7-1aw7wM

Surrogate Notices.

BOULANGER, ARTHUR.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to François Boulanger of Curalisti-a Petimont Cirey sur Vezouze Merthe et Mossele, France, Europe; Marie Rose Boulanger of Curalisti-a Petimont Cirey sur Vezouze Merthe et Mossele, France, Europe, send greeting:

Whereas, Eliza Boulanger of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ARTHUR BOULANGER, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the said testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Supplemental citation. Kiendl Brothers, Attys. for Petitioner, No. 106 Fulton St., N. Y. C.

n11-1aw6wM

COSTALES, ROSA MARTINEZ Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA MARTINEZ Y COSTALES, also called Rosa Martinez y Costales Viuda de Tuaznavar, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESERE & CONSALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, New-York City. jy22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE CLARKSON GEOFFROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 49 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1895. NICOLAS GEOFFROY, Administrator, &c., &c. PEETRETCH, SILKMAN and SEYBEL, Room 66, Times Building, N. Y City, Attorneys for Administrator. je3-1aw6mM

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY R. PYNE, late of Riverdale, in the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 3rd, 1895. ALBERT E. PYNE, HENRY M. TAYLOR PYNE, PERCY R. PYNE, Jr., ALBERTINA T. RUSSELL, Executors, &c. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. jy8-1aw6mM

DEY, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., No. 120 Nassau City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1895. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, JOHN C. DEY, Executors. JOSEPH T. BROWN, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. o14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANSUY P. DODIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James F. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1895. ALEXANDER J. DODIN, PATRICK C. DAVEY, Executors. JAMES F. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. my27-1aw6mM

BOEHMER, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BOEHMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of August, 1895. WILLIAM LOUIS COMPTE, Executor. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor. au19-1aw6mM

FELTER, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE ANTOINETTE FELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 513 Madison Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1895. WM. A. DIBBLE, AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Executors. AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Attorney for Executors, New-Baltimore, N. Y. s30-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES P. GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 49 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1895. CHARLES E. GENSCH, JOHN M. NASH, executors. ADAMS & HYDE, attorneys for executors, 49 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y. jy21-1aw6mM

LEE, MATTIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTIE B. LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, his office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8rd day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. JOHN M. COLE, Att'y for Executor. 35 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6mM

ZOLLIKOFFER, OSCAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oscar Zollikoffer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Irving Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. OSCAR F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Administrator. Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York City. jy15-1aw6m

McCARTHY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCARTHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 34 East 110th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of October, 1895. CATHERINE B. McCARTHY, Administratrix. o28-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE QUIMBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 119 West 88d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1895. WALDO H. JORDAN, LOUISE JORDAN, Executors.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

MONTGOMERY, VIRGINIA C.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to WARWICK EMILE MONTGOMERY, individually and as Trustee; Virginia L. M. White, described in decedent's will as Virginia L. M. Kent; Montgomery Gibson, Tobias R. Gibson, Preston J. Gibson, and the United States Trust Company of New-York, the general guardian of said Preston J. Gibson; Fielding L. Marshall as executor of the estate of Randall Lee Gibson in the State of New-York; James Lowndes as ancillary administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits in the State of New-York of Linden Kent, deceased; Fredrika H. Patton, Mary A. Bagley, Cora High, Pauline High, Solomon High, Amelie Denegre, Celeste Stauffer, Alice Preston, Mary Welsh or Walsh, and described in decedent's will as her laundress; Mary Carpenter, described in decedent's will as her cook; Bena Broderson, described in decedent's will as her maid; Kate Magee, born Nicholson, described in decedent's will as her waitress; Cornelius Tully, described in decedent's will as "Conn her gardener," and Patrick Allen, described in decedent's will as her conchman, and to all persons interested in the estate of Virginia C. Montgomery, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the nineteenth (19th) day of November, 1895, at half past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Warwick Emile Montgomery as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o28-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURISTON WINCHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckers & Strahan, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of June, 1895. ELIZA S. WINCHESTER, THOMAS E. SLOAN, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administrators, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. je10-1aw0mM

GILSEY, RACHEL MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel Margaret Gilsey, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. MARGARET J. FRANKLIN, Executrix. Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City. jy15-1aw6m

HOLMES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frank G. Wild, Esq., No. 15-17 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of July, 1895. GEORGE H. COUTTS, Executor. FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Executor, 15-17 Beekman St., New-York. jy22-1aw6mM

LAWTON, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES M. LAWTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmer & Canfield, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1895. ELIZA M. C. A. LAWTON, Executrix. WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Executrix, 48 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy1-1awdmM

Surrogate Notices.

LAWRENCE, JAMES G. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. K. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of August, 1895. CATHARINE AUGUSTA LAWRENCE, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. au19-1aw6mM

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen. (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, per steamship Werra, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, (for Glasgow, letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, Guatemala, Bluefields, and Bocas del Toro, per steamers from New-Orleans; at 6:30 PM for Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Port Darwin, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Port Darwin";) at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Philadelphia.

TUESDAY.—At 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Ardle; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at *5 PM for Bluefields and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 6 PM for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Cametense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cametense.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Jamaica direct, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Herbert; at 11:30 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 2 PM for Bluefields and Bocas del Toro, per steamers from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan; also for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12 M for Grenada